

GERMANY'S EXPIATION

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY PUBLISHED BY The New York Times COMPANY
VOL. IX, NO. 12, MAY 22, 1919. PRICE TEN CENTS

MAPS of **THE NEW WORLD**

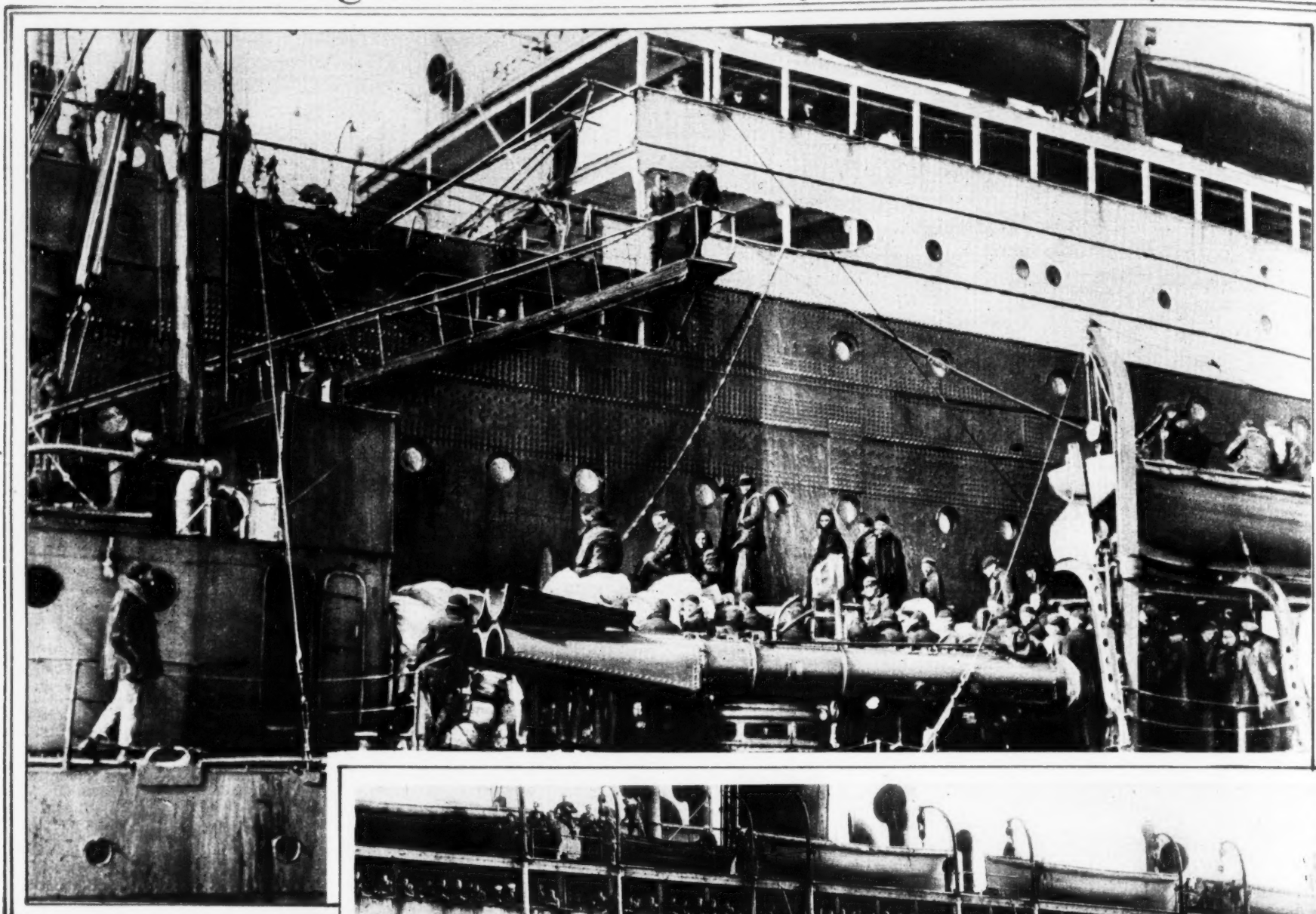
Created by Peace Treaty

8 HISTORIC MAPS

GERMANY THEN AND NOW

TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT

A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



German liner Cleveland, turned over to the Allies, arriving in the Solent to take on British crew. (© Central News.)

THE period of armistice was extended by the Allies at Brussels on March 13, 1919. One of the conditions of the extension was that the entire available German merchant fleet should be put at the disposition of the Allies for the purpose of transporting their troops home. In return for this shipping, which it was estimated would be about 350,000 tons, the Allies agreed to deliver to Germany about 400,000 tons of food monthly until the next harvest. The same ships that carried allied soldiers home were to take back food to Germany.



The Graf Waldersee, former German liner, but now at the disposition of the Allies for the purpose of transporting troops, arriving in New York with American soldiers, April 20, 1919. (© International Film Service.)



PONTIAC WILLIAMS, full-blooded Indian of Co. K, 125th Infantry, awarded Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in action. (© U. S. Official.)



German prisoners under guard of American soldiers clearing up a forest in the devastated region of France. At the time of signing the armistice it was estimated that about 800,000 German prisoners were in the hands of the Allies. Their final disposition has not been announced, but for the present large numbers are being used for reconstruction purposes in France. (© U. S. Official.)



RICHARD CRANE, recently appointed American Minister to the newly created Republic of Czechoslovakia.



PROFESSOR VON HERGESSEL,
SCIENTIFIC ADVISER AND
AERIAL EXPERT.

German Peace Delegates at Versailles

THE German Peace Delegates were originally invited to come to Versailles on April 25, but nearly a week elapsed after that date before the complete delegation, accompanied by a large force of secretaries and experts, were at the Hotel des Reservoirs, which had been set aside for their reception. They were kept carefully from communication with any one except the officials who had charge of their entertainment. On May 7, in the large hall of the Trianon Palace Hotel, the treaty was handed to them by Premier Clemenceau, accompanied by a brief speech. Count Brockdorff-Rantzau received the treaty and replied without rising from his seat. The Germans were allowed fifteen days for consideration of the terms. All communications were to be in writing.



DR. MORITZ J. BONN, PROMINENT
AUTHOR OF MUNICH,
BAVARIA.



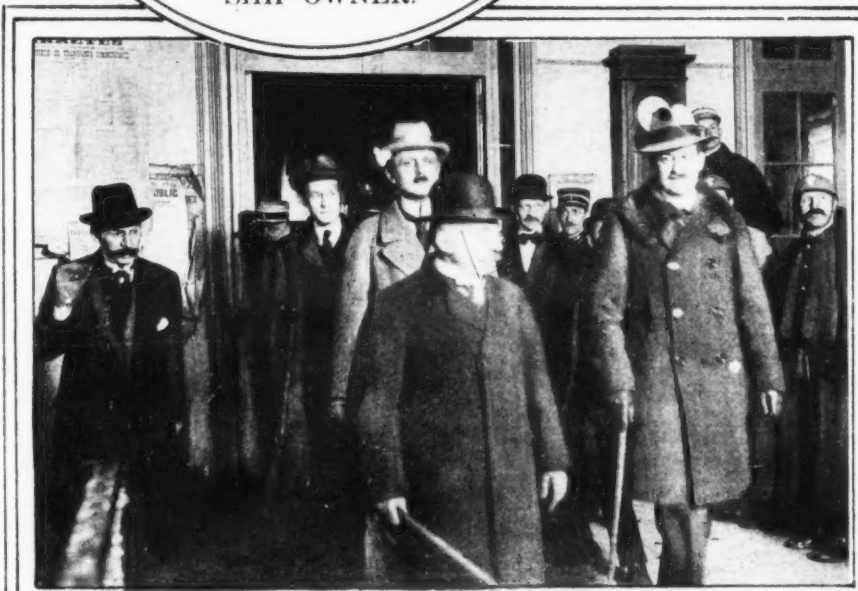
HERR HEINEKEN,
SHIP OWNER.



MARIE JUCHACZ, WOMAN DELE-
GATE, MEMBER MAJORITY SOCIAL-
IST PARTY.



DR. CUNO, SHIPPING
EXPERT.

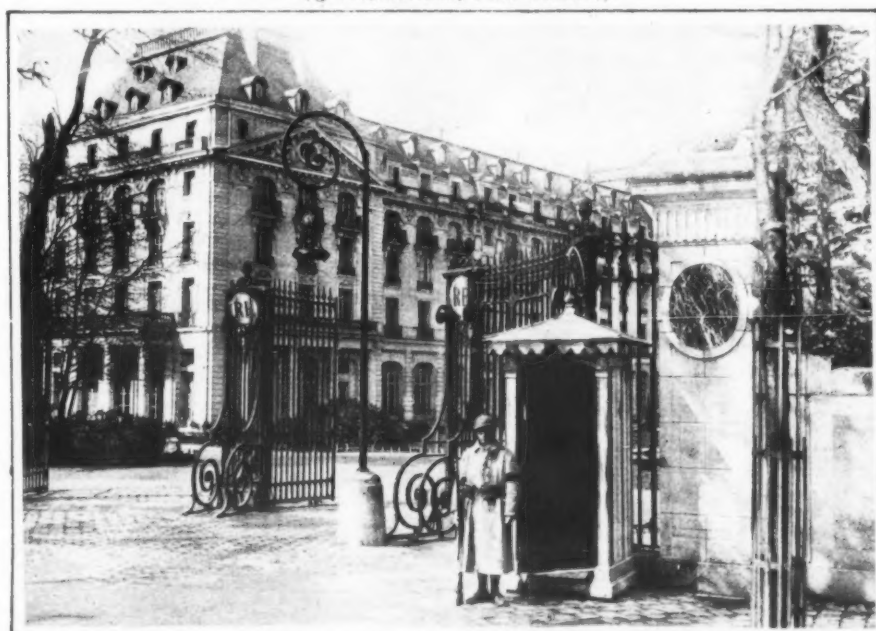


GERMAN PEACE DELEGATES ARRIVING AT VERSAILLES
AND BEING RECEIVED BY FRENCH LIAISON OFFICERS
CHARGED WITH THEIR ENTERTAINMENT.

(© International Film Service.)



TABLE IN THE TRIANON PALACE HOTEL WITH SEATS
READY FOR DELEGATES. IN THIS ROOM TREATY WAS
DELIVERED. (© International Film Service.)



TRIANON PALACE HOTEL AT VERSAILLES, WHERE THE
FIRST MEETING TOOK PLACE BETWEEN ALLIED AND
GERMAN PEACE DELEGATES.

(© Keystone Photo News.)

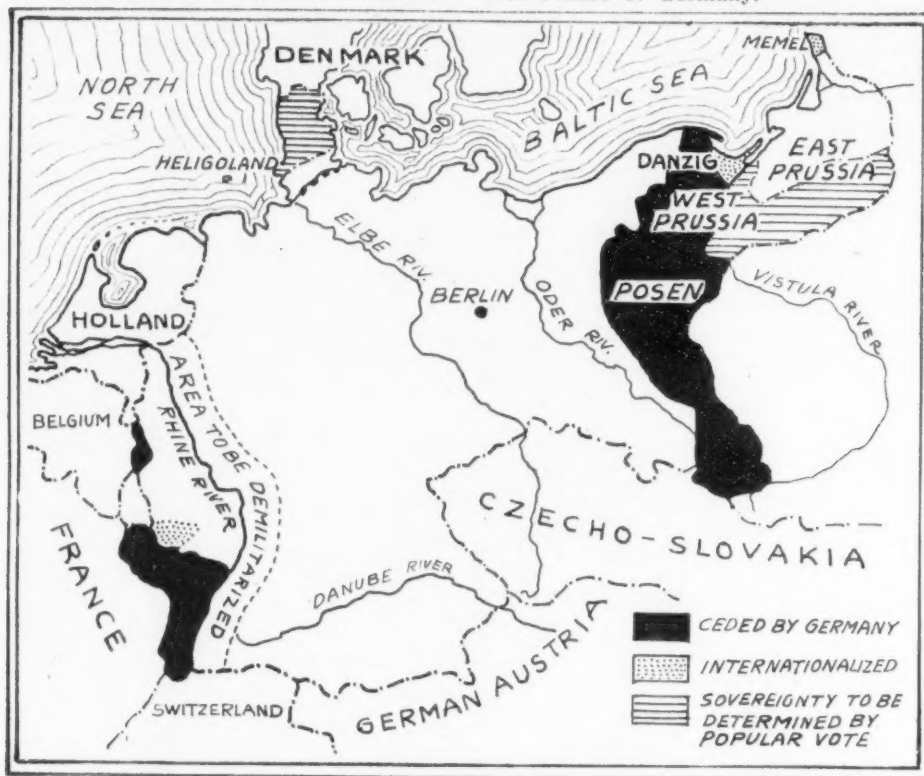


TRELLIS WORK ERECTED BETWEEN THE PALACE
TRIANON AND THE HOTEL DES RESERVOIRS TO KEEP
THE GERMAN DELEGATES FROM CONTACT WITH THE
PUBLIC. (© International Film Service.)

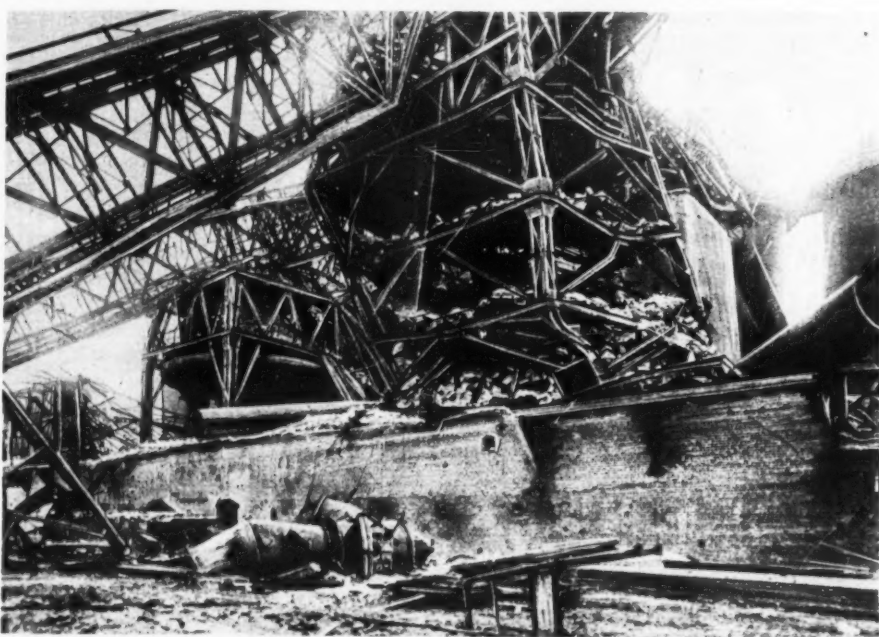
Boundaries of Germany as They Were Before the War

THE Treaty of Peace handed to the German delegates at Versailles, on May 7, 1919, deprives Germany of sovereignty over 47,787 square miles that were formerly included within her borders. Alsace-Lorraine, representing 5,680 square miles, is restored to France, with their frontiers as before 1871, to date from the signing of the armistice and to be free of all public debts. Germany is also required to recognize the full sovereignty of Belgium over the contested territory of Moresnet and over part of Prussian Moresnet and to renounce in favor of Belgium all rights over the circles of Eupen and Malmédy, the inhabitants of which are to be en-

titled within six months to protest against this change of sovereignty either in whole or part, the final decision to be reserved to the League of Nations. The territory in question represents 382 square miles. In compensation for the destruction of coal mines in Northern France and as payment on account of reparation, Germany cedes to France full ownership of the coal mines of the Sarre Basin with their subsidiaries, accessories, and facilities. The Basin includes 738 square miles. At the end of fifteen years a plebiscite will be taken to decide the wishes of the people as to union with France or Germany.



THE PORTIONS OF TERRITORY PROPOSED TO BE TAKEN FROM GERMANY BY TREATY ARE HERE SHOWN.



WANTON GERMAN SABOTAGE

The systematic attempt of the German military authorities to ruin French industry is vividly shown by this photograph. It depicts the destruction by the Germans of the metallurgical engines of a French coal mine at Winghes, France. Hundreds of similar outrages were perpetrated.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

COAL MINES DESTROYED.

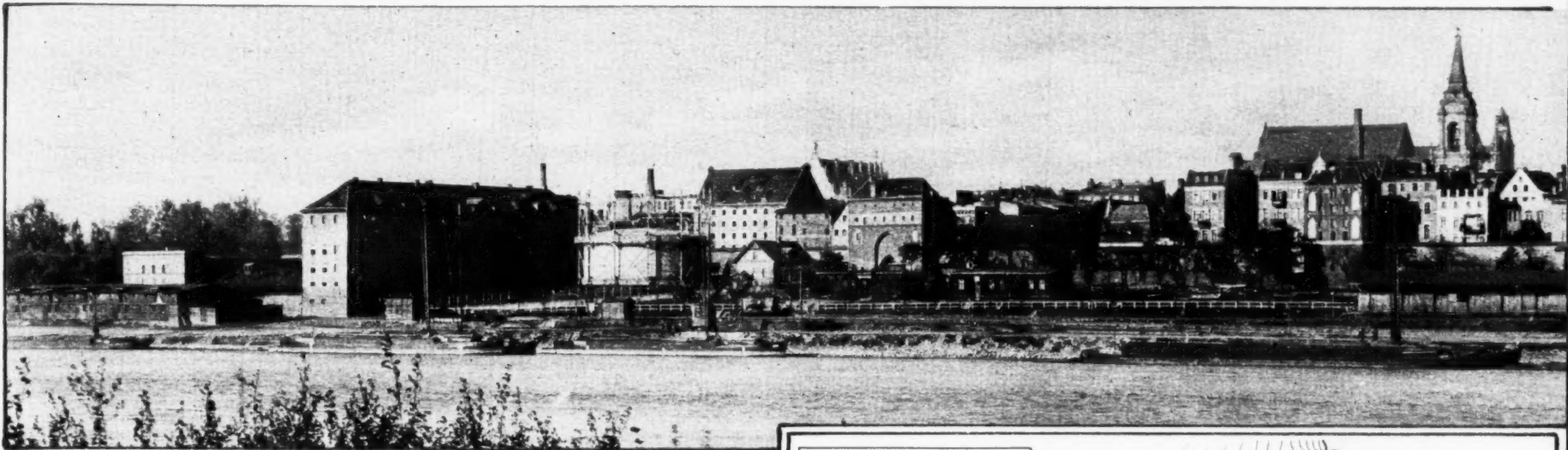
Entrance to a coal mine in Dourges, France, damaged by explosions that have left the machinery of the mine a mere mass of twisted and broken metal. This was done not from military necessity, but to put France out of all possibility of competing commercially with Germany after the war.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



While more territory measured in square miles is taken from Germany's eastern borders than from the western, the latter for sentimental and military reasons is the more important. Germany loses Alsace-Lorraine, the Sarre coal basin, and small sections about Eupen and Malmédy, on the Belgian border.

War and as They Are Traced by Provisions of Peace Treaty



Thorn on the Vistula, an important city of West Prussia on the edge of the territory to be given to Poland. It was formerly known as the "iron gate" opening upon Russia, and was strongly fortified on the Russian side.

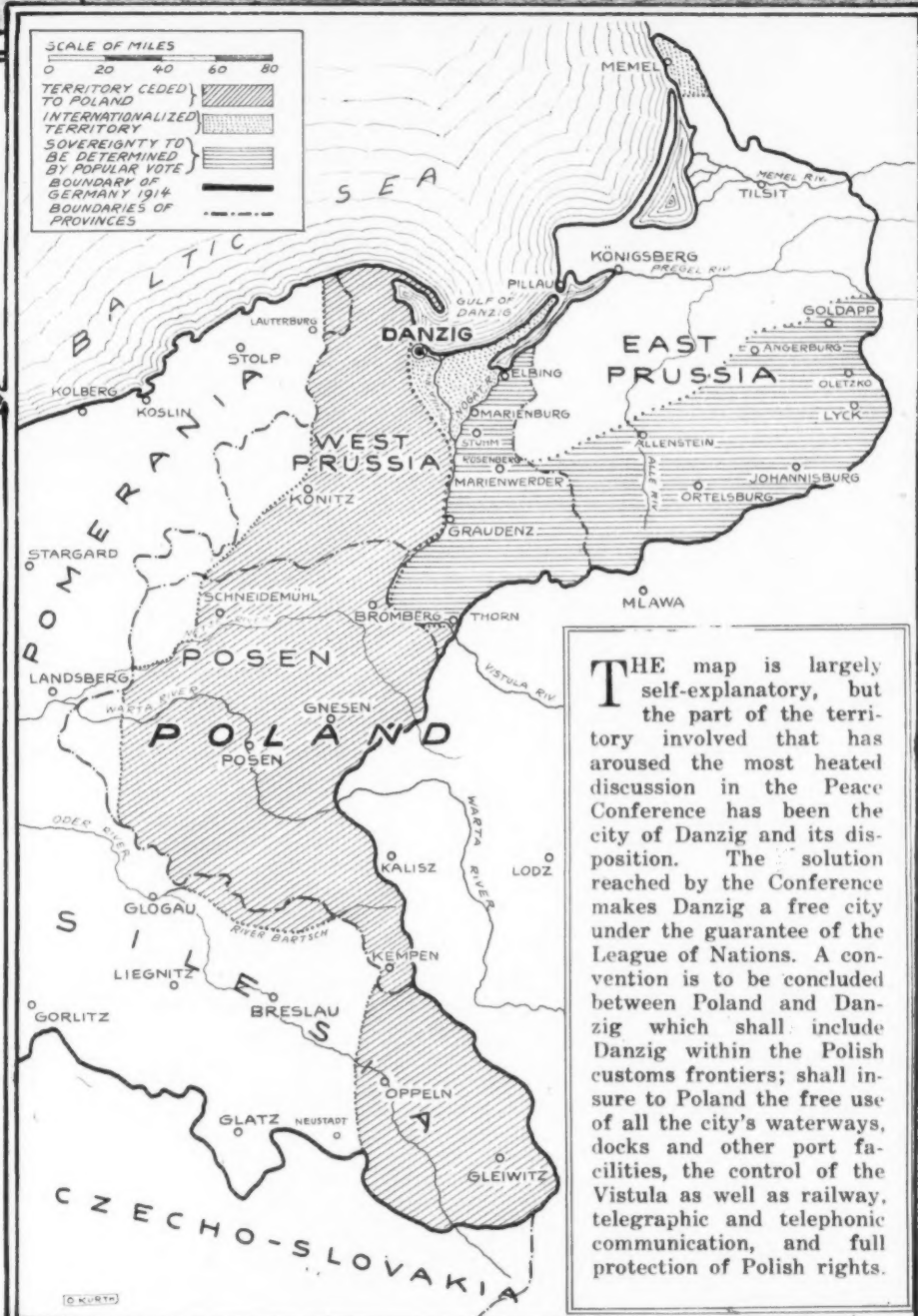
(© Press Illustrating Co.)



Birdseye view of Danzig, the city which has been claimed by Poland as its natural access to the Baltic, a claim that has been bitterly resisted by Germany. By the Treaty it is made a free city under guarantee of the League of Nations.

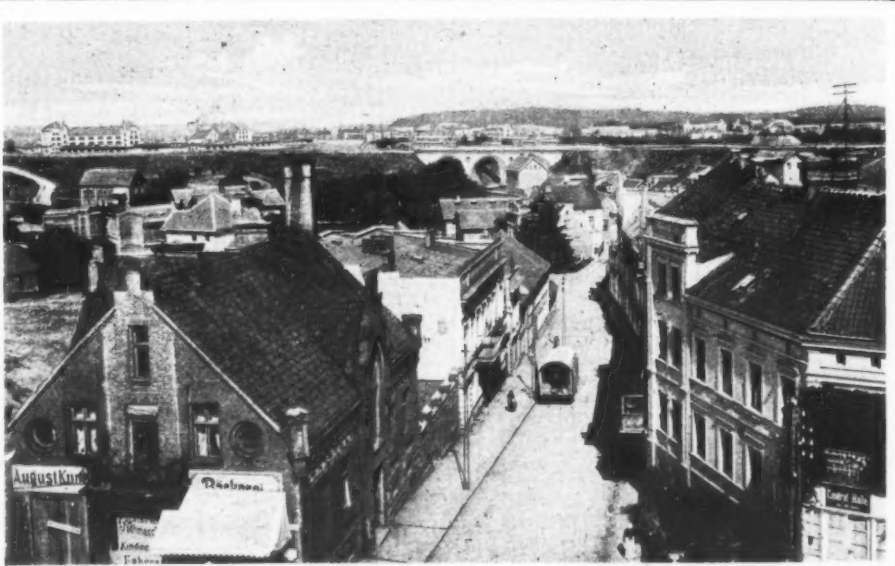
FAR more territory is taken from Germany on the eastern than on the western side. Parts of Silesia, Posen and West Prussia aggregating 27,683 square miles are given outright to Poland. Danzig, the great seaport on the Baltic, is made a free city under the supervision of the League of Nations. This internationalized area about Danzig represents 729 square miles. The southeastern third of East Prussia covering 5,785 square miles is to have its nationality determined by a plebiscite. A similar provision is made in regard to sections of Schleswig, representing 2,787 square miles, taken from Denmark by Prussia. An undetermined

part north of a rather vague line is to be given outright to Denmark. Care has been taken in drawing up the treaty to assure Germany unhindered access to such parts of East and West Prussia as may be separated from her by Polish territory. Other territorial provisions require that Germany shall recognize the total independence of German Austria and also the independence of the Czechoslovak State. The treaty of Brest-Litovsk is to be nullified and any advantages that Germany gained under that treaty are to be renounced. The fortifications of Heligoland are to be destroyed under the supervision of the Allies by German labor and at German expense.



THE map is largely self-explanatory, but the part of the territory involved that has aroused the most heated discussion in the Peace Conference has been the city of Danzig and its disposition. The solution reached by the Conference makes Danzig a free city under the guarantee of the League of Nations. A convention is to be concluded between Poland and Danzig which shall include Danzig within the Polish customs frontiers; shall insure to Poland the free use of all the city's waterways, docks and other port facilities, the control of the Vistula as well as railway, telegraphic and telephonic communication, and full protection of Polish rights.

MAP OF EASTERN GERMANY SHOWING SECTIONS THAT ARE TAKEN AWAY OR INTERNATIONALIZED.



Allenstein is a town in East Prussia on the Alle, 65 miles south of Koenigsberg. It was the scene of severe fighting in the early part of the war. It is named in the Treaty as one of the points where plebiscites are to be conducted to determine the will of the inhabitants regarding junction with Poland.

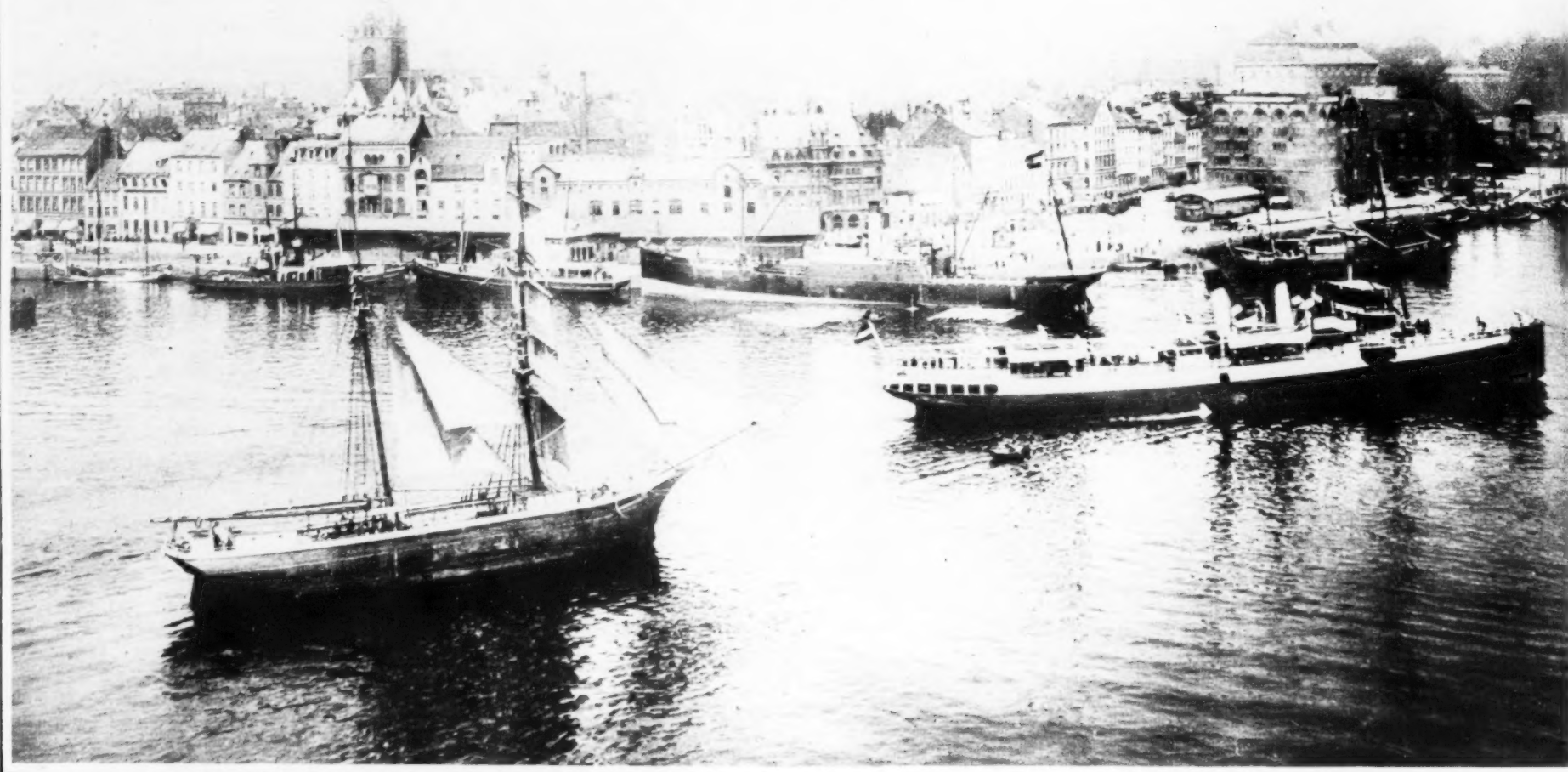
(© Press Illustrating Co.)



Oppeln is a town of Prussian Silesia on the Oder, 51 miles south-east of Breslau. It is a thriving industrial town, but its chief present importance lies in the fact that by the terms of the Treaty of Peace it is included in that part of Upper Silesia that is to form part of the new Republic of Poland.

(© International Film Service.)

Provisions in Peace Treaty Regarding Schleswig,



HARBOR AND CITY OF KIEL, NEAR TERMINUS OF KIEL CANAL, CONNECTING BALTIC AND NORTH SEAS.

The Kiel Canal, one of the most important in the world, has been the shelter of a large part of the German fleet during the war. It is unusually wide, and admits of a ship turning about and reversing its direction if desired at certain points along its course. It has been the artery of a vast commerce, and has contributed largely to the upbuilding of Germany. By the terms of the Peace Treaty it is to remain

free and open to war and merchant ships of all nations at peace with Germany. Subjects, goods, and ships of all States are to be treated on terms of absolute equality, and no taxes are to be imposed beyond those necessary for upkeep and improvement, for which Germany is to be responsible. In case of violation or disagreement, any State may appeal to the League of Nations. (© Press Illustrating Service, Inc.)



REPATRIATED DANES WARMLY WELCOMED HOME.

While the sympathies of the Danes were in general with the Allies during the war, those members of the race who were in the German territories of Schleswig-Holstein were forced to fight in the German ranks. It was recognized, however, that this was against their will, and they were accorded especially good treatment when captured. They have now been returned to their homes amid popular rejoicing.

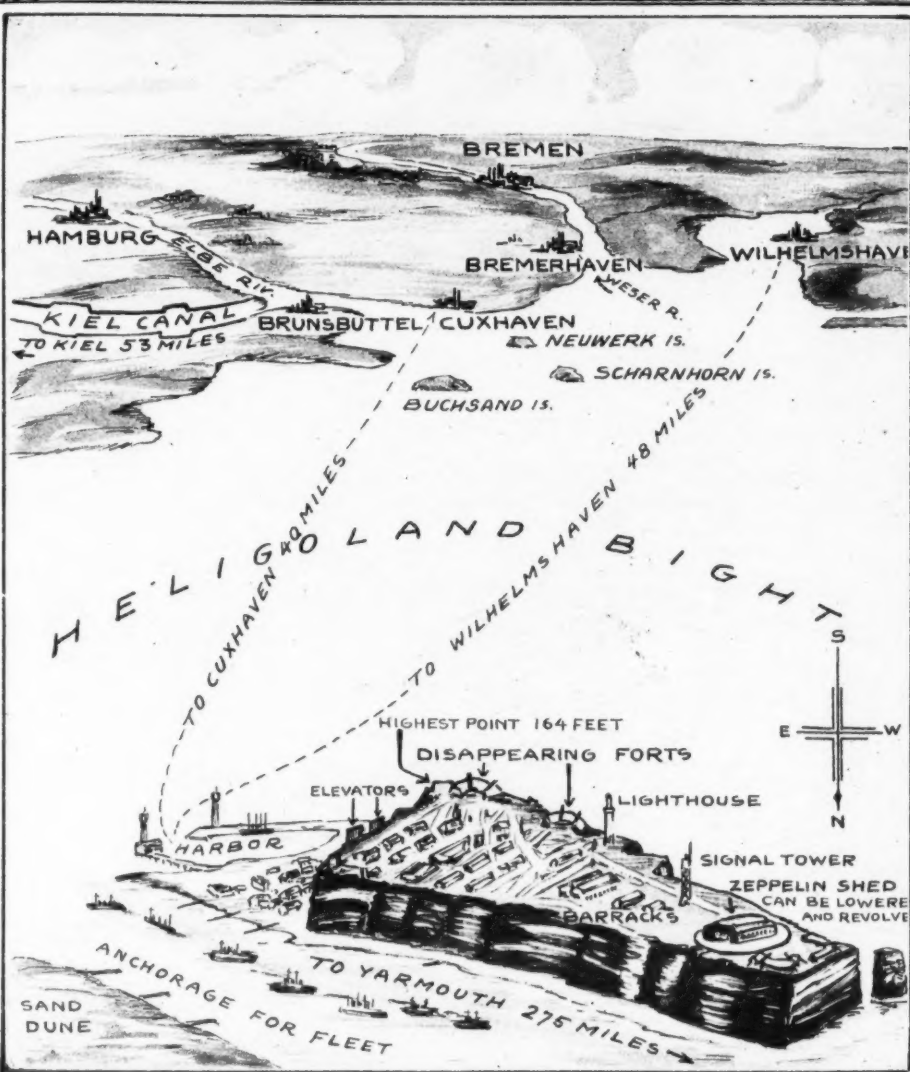
(© International Film Service.)



SCHLESWIG TERRITORY THAT MAY REVERT TO DENMARK.

Part of Schleswig that was wrested from Denmark by Germany in an unequal war will probably revert to the former. The territory is divided into three zones, in which at stated times a free and secret vote shall be taken to determine whether the people wish to live under the sovereignty of Germany or Denmark. The Allies will then indicate the new frontier. It will also supervise the details of the plebiscite.

the Kiel Canal and Dismantlement of Heligoland



HELIGOLAND, WHOSE DEFENSES ARE TO BE RAZED.

This island was called by the Kaiser "Germany's chosen bulwark in the sea." It was acquired by England from Denmark in 1807, and ceded by England to Germany in 1890, in return for Germany's disclaiming rights in Uganda. Germany spent millions in fortifying the island and making it supposedly impregnable. The map shows the harbor, wireless station, Zeppelin shed, and other features. All fortifications are now ordered to be utterly demolished.

BRITISH GUNS BEING REMOVED FROM HELIGOLAND WHEN IT WAS CEDED TO GERMANY IN JULY, 1890.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



THE FORMIDABLE ROCK OF HELIGOLAND, ONE OF GERMANY'S MOST POWERFUL NAVAL BASES, NOW TO BE DISMANTLED.

(© Paul Thompson.)



HARBOR, LANDING STAGE, AND VILLAGE OF HELIGOLAND. HARBOR AND MILITARY WORKS ARE TO BE DESTROYED BY GERMAN LABOR AND AT GERMAN EXPENSE.

(© Paul Thompson.)

The utter vanishing of the naval power of Germany has had successive stages. The first was the surrender of the greater part of the German fleet to the British, off the Firth of Forth, Nov. 21, 1918. This was accompanied by the surrender in installments of the submarines which were

interned by the British at Harwich, England. Still later was the visit of allied commissioners to the shipyards of Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, when war vessels found under construction or ready for sea were ordered to be destroyed. The final stage is the razing of the fortifications of Heligoland and the destruction of its



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE ISLAND FORTRESS OF HELIGOLAND, THAT NO LONGER CONSTITUTES A THREAT TO THE ALLIED FLEETS.

(© Paul Thompson.)

harbor. This mighty rock, strong by nature and rendered doubly so by all the resources of German military science, was an insuperable obstacle to any attack on the German coast during the war by the British fleet. There was a chance of success, but the inevitable loss would have been so great that no attack was made.

In the protecting presence of the great rock the German fleet rode at anchor in security. The Peace Congress has now decreed that the fortifications, military establishments and harbor shall be destroyed under allied supervision, and it is forbidden that they shall ever be reconstructed.

Germany Stripped of Vast Colonies in Africa Which



GERMAN OFFICIAL BUILDING AT WINDHUK, GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA, CAPTURED BY BRITISH FORCES.

Nothing perhaps better illustrates the persistency of fixed ideas in the German mind than the type of buildings that they erected in the African territories that came under their control. It is another instance of their inability to adapt themselves to conditions, and points out one of the reasons why they have failed as colonizers where the British and French have succeeded. The buildings here shown are

typical of those seen in any German town, but are wholly unadapted to the burning suns of Africa. The lack of flexibility has been one of the chief reasons why all German African colonies have been comparative failures from an economic and administrative point of view. The Germans have never come into sympathetic touch with the native elements.

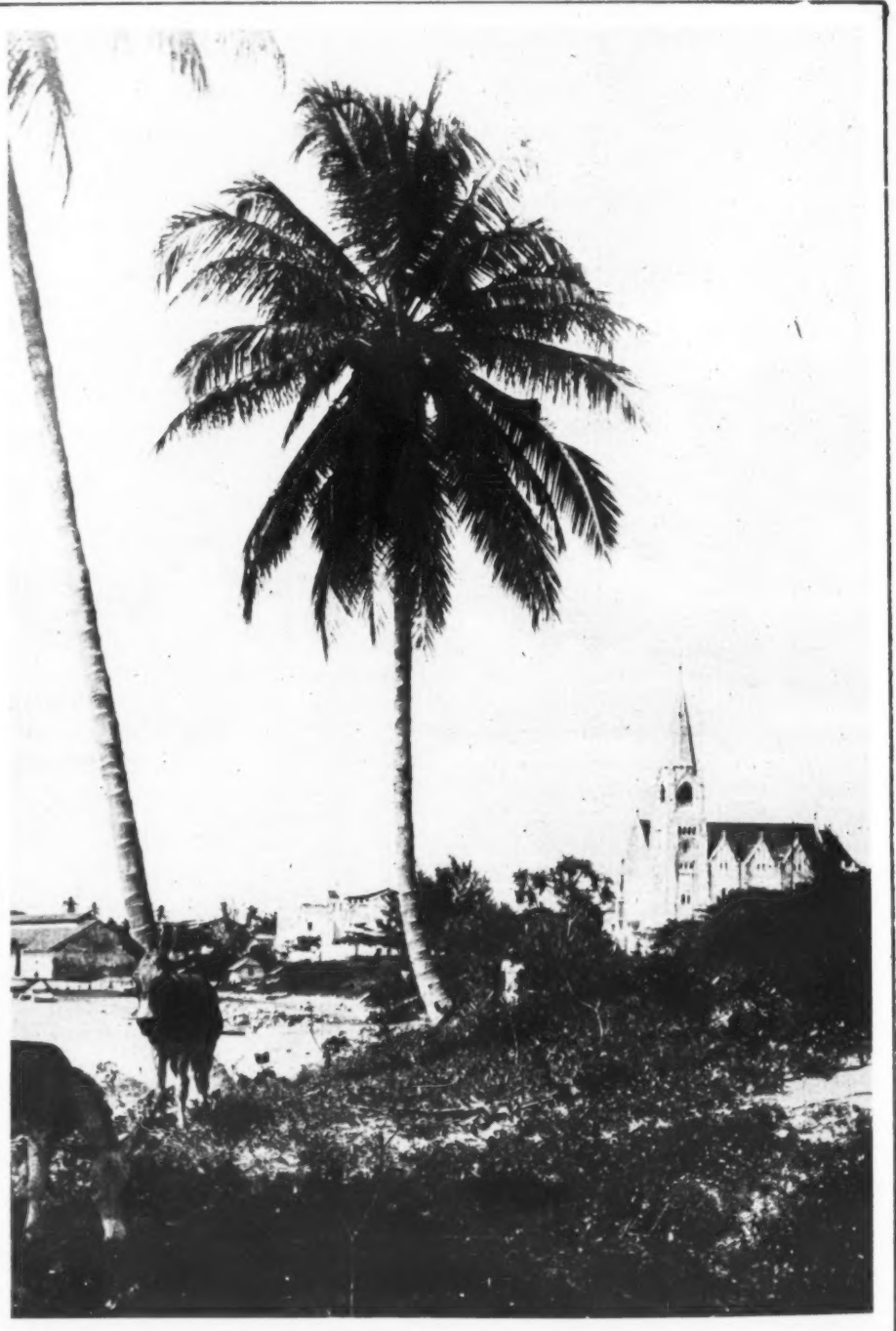


PHOTOGRAPH CAPTURED FROM A GERMAN OFFICER SHOWING A RAILWAY GUARD OF ASKARI NATIVES, EQUIPPED AND TRAINED BY THE GERMANS AS AUXILIARY TROOPS.



TRAINED BRITISH NATIVE TROOPS IN EAST AFRICA.

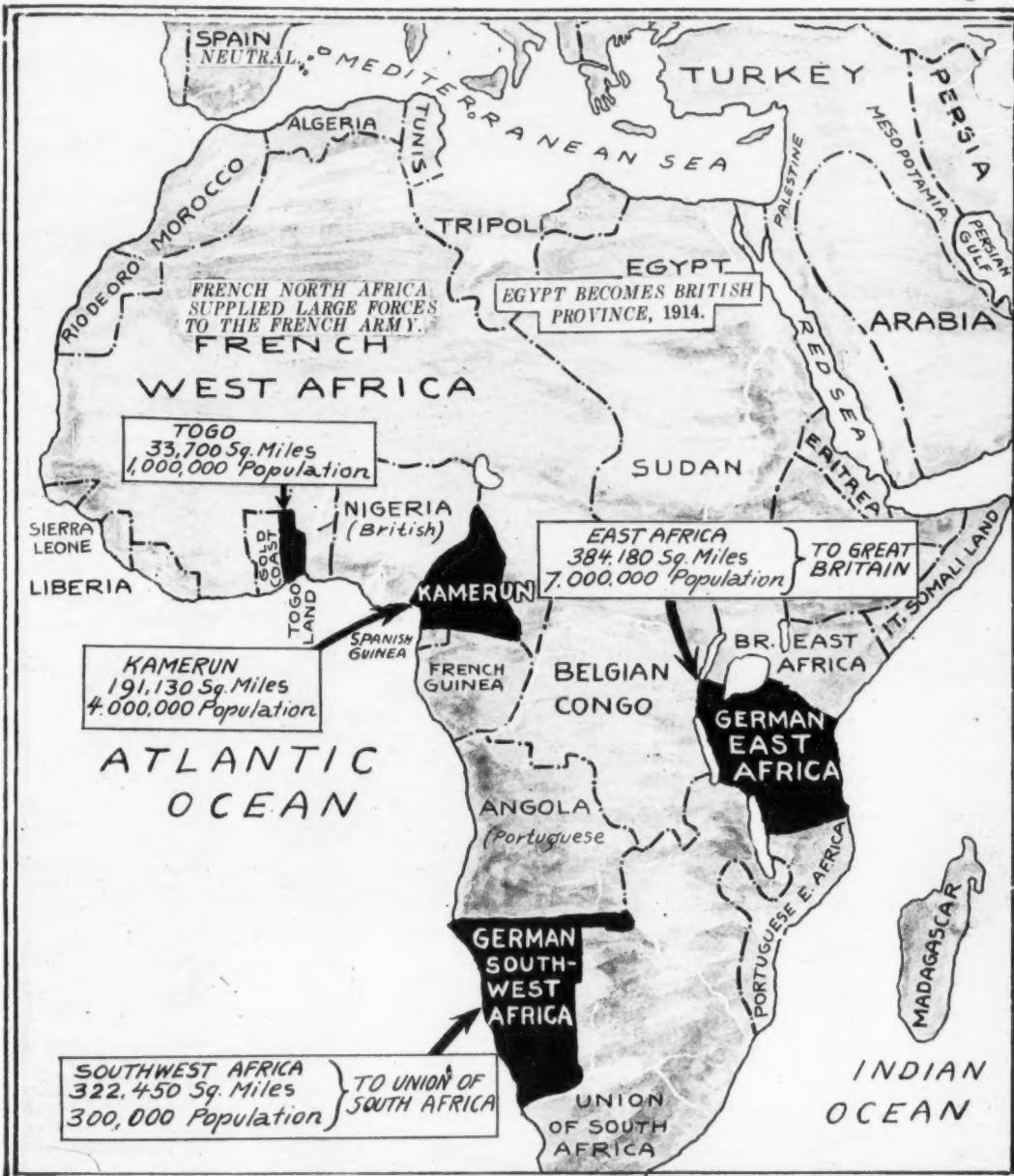
These auxiliary forces are composed of many different tribes, including Swahali, Kikuyu, Somali, Swazi and others. Their fighting qualities are excellent, and under the efficient training of British officers they have developed into troops capable of performing any military task assigned to them. They are acclimated and can endure long marches under African suns to which European troops would prove unequal. (© Central News.)



ALONG WATER FRONT OF DAR-ES-SALAAM, EAST AFRICA.

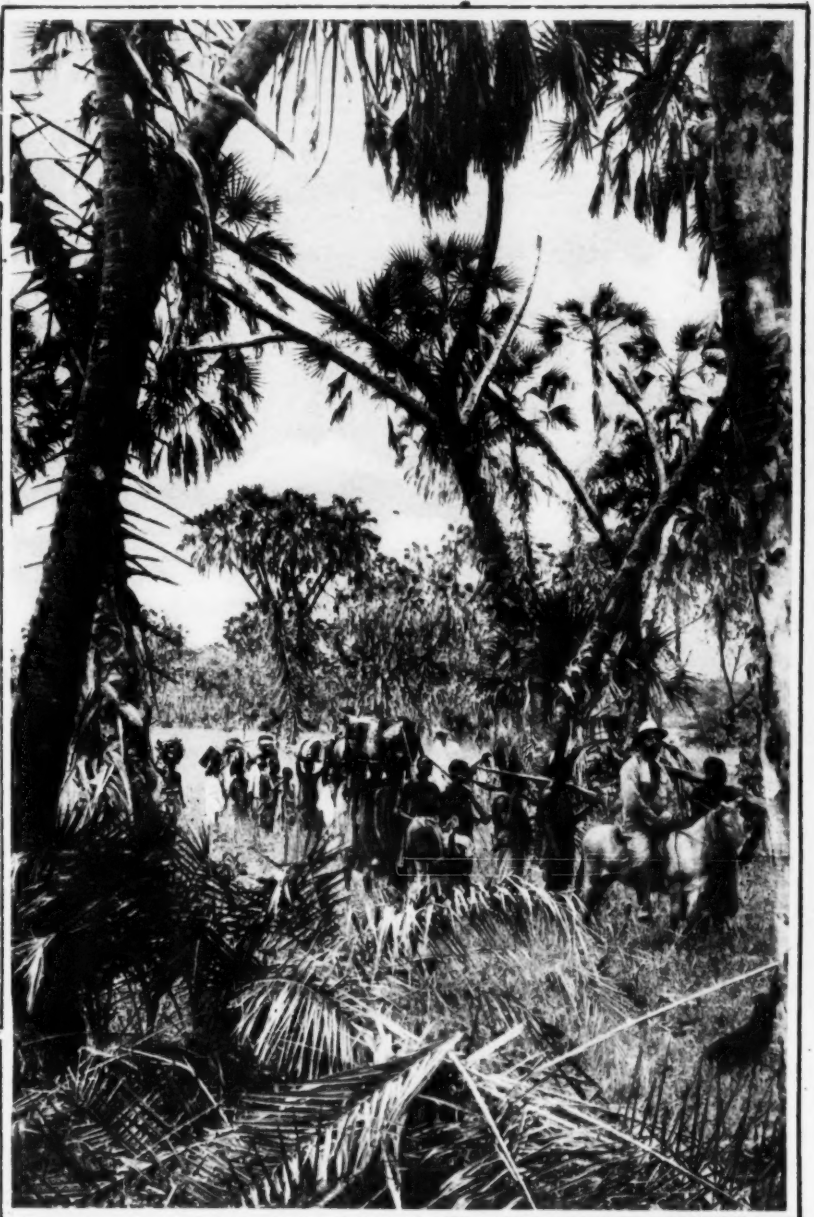
The capital and chief port of German East Africa was captured by the British early in the war. It was a comparatively easy task, as it could be attacked from the sea, from which practically all German ships had been cleared. German East Africa has an area of 384,180 square miles, more than a third of the total African territory taken away from Germany by the terms of the Peace Treaty. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

Total Nearly One Million Square Miles of Territory



MAP SHOWING COLONIES IN AFRICA TAKEN FROM GERMANY.

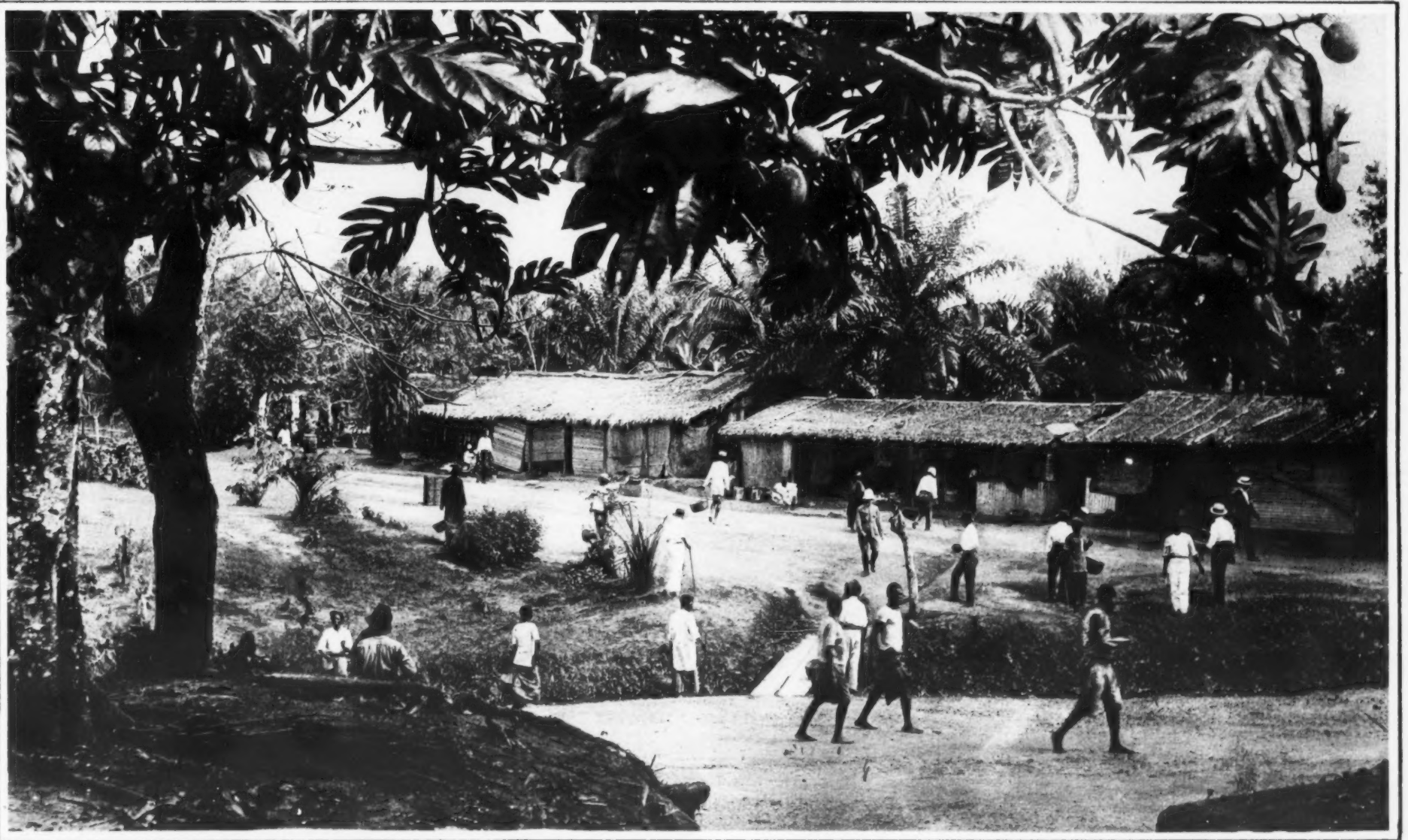
Out of over 900,000 square miles of African territory formerly under German control, not a mile will remain in her possession when the Peace Treaty goes into effect. And with the territory will go all buildings, railways and concessions that were formerly a source of wealth and revenue. Togo, with 33,000 square miles; Kamerun, with 191,130; Southwest Africa, with 322,450, and East Africa, with 384,180, aggregated 931,460.



CARAVAN PASSING THROUGH A PALM FOREST.

The luxuriant vegetation of the tropical possessions of Germany is exemplified by this scene about forty miles south of Kilimanjaro, German East Africa. The natural wealth of the region is unbounded, but in developing it the Germans have exercised the utmost brutality toward the unfortunate natives.

(C. Underwood & Underwood)

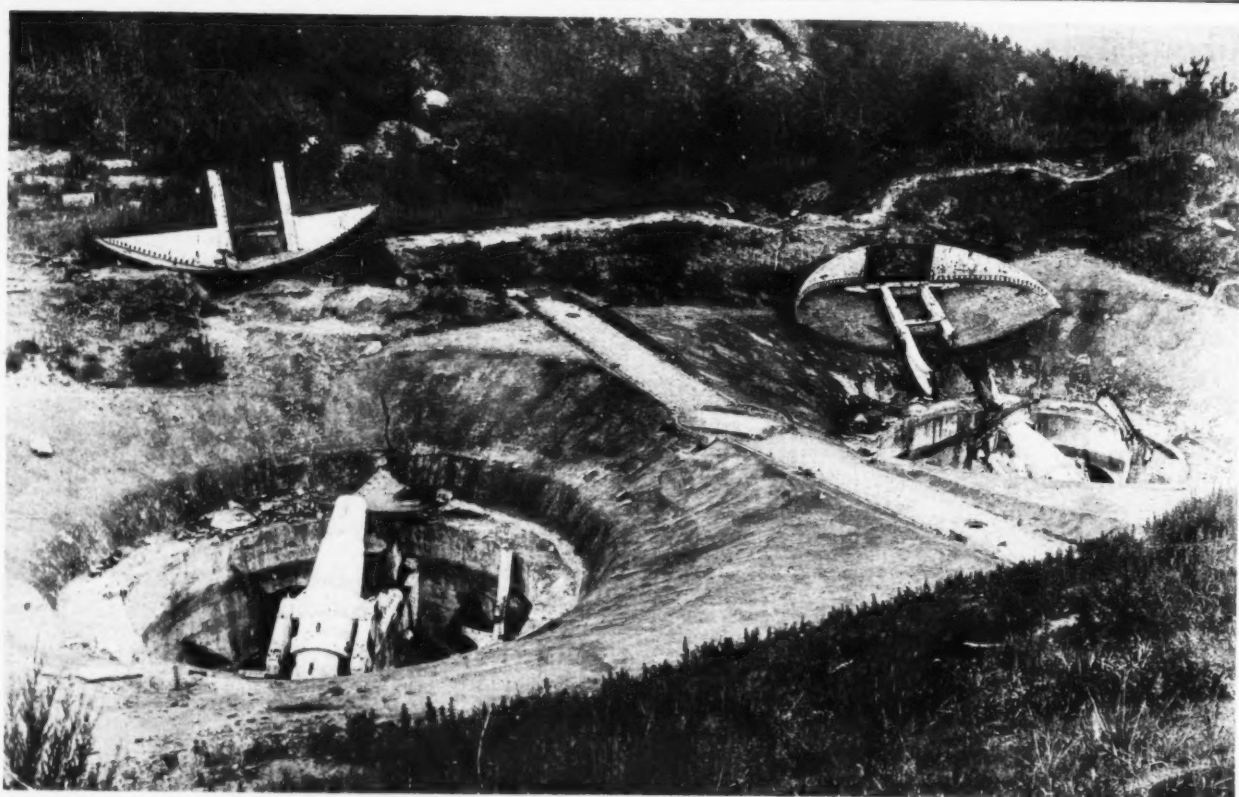
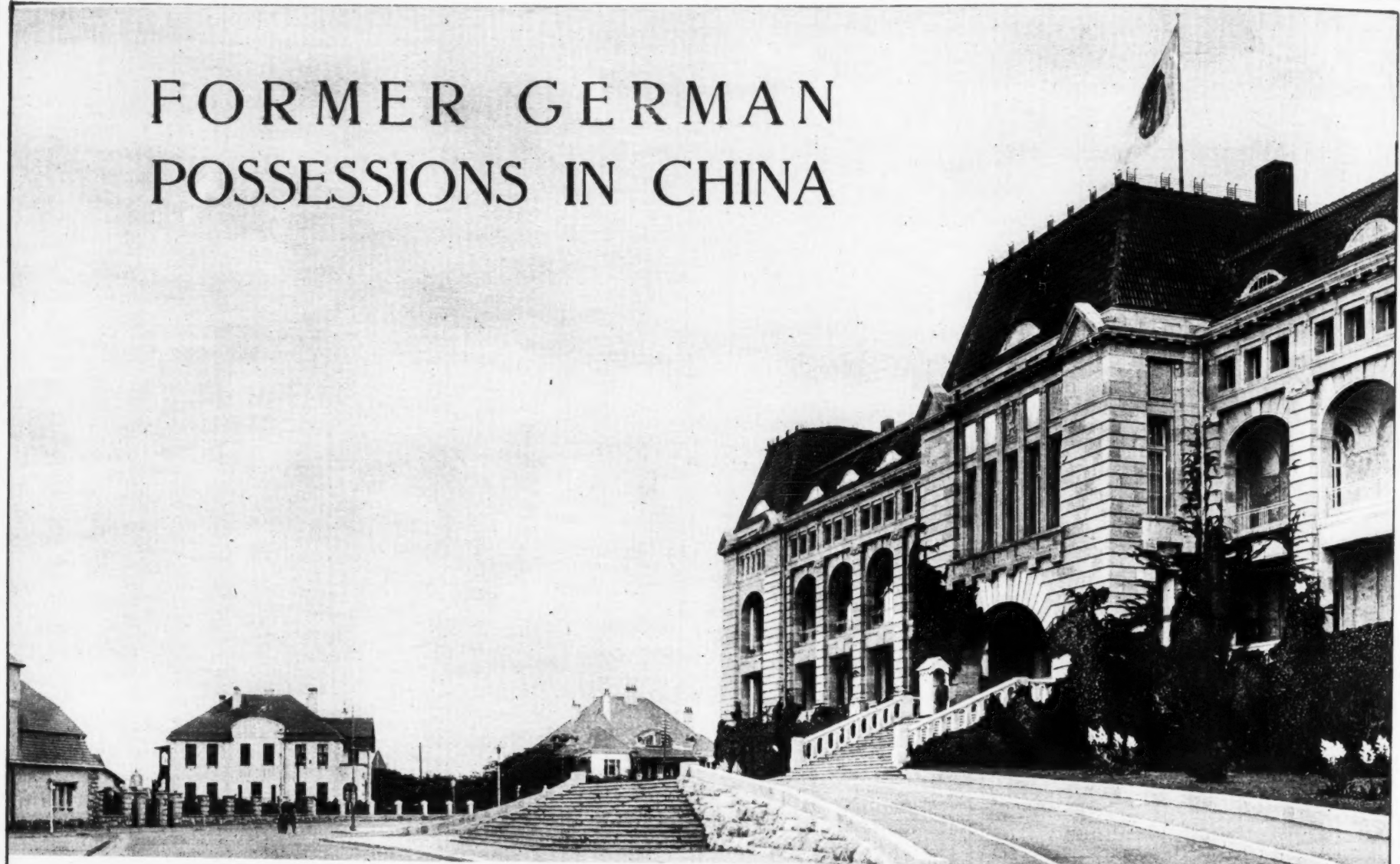


TYPE OF NATIVE VILLAGE IN THE CAMEROONS, THE FORMER GERMAN COLONY ON EAST AFRICAN COAST.

If Germany had contented herself with the "place in the sun" that she already possessed at the beginning of the war, she would have found in her colonies an almost incalculable source of wealth. The proviso should be added that in order to obtain that wealth she would have had to adopt other methods than those which have left a deep

stain on her administration of the African colonies. The brutality toward the natives, which has been established from her own official documents, is almost beyond belief. Her first African colony was Togoland, acquired in 1884. From that date until the beginning of the war she had acquired in Africa territory covering over 900,000 square miles with a population of about 12,000,000.

FORMER GERMAN POSSESSIONS IN CHINA



GERMAN PALACE AT TSING-TAO.

(Above.) This building was formerly the official residence of the German Governor at Tsing-tao, China. It fell into the hands of the Japanese troops in their victorious campaign of November, 1914, and the Japanese flag flies over it.

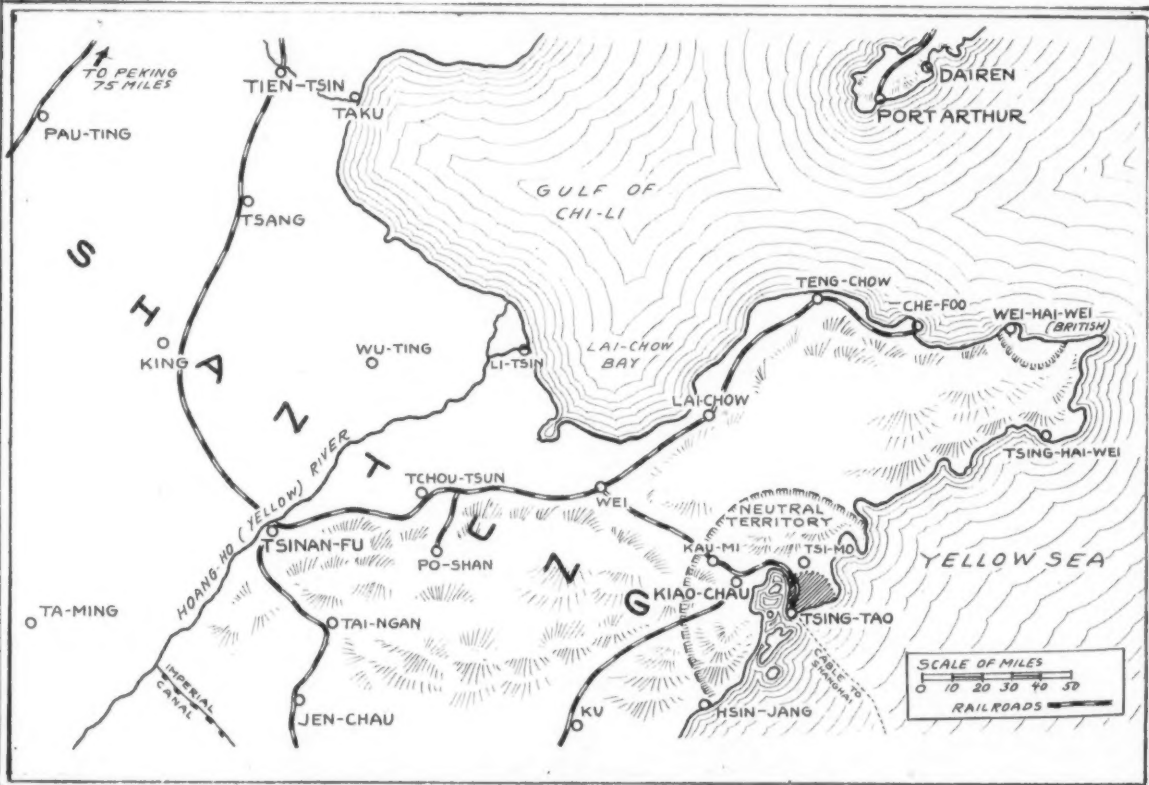
(© Brown & Dawson.)

RUINS OF FORT BISMARCK.

(At Left.) This fort was one of the powerful defenses erected by the Germans to guard Kiao-Chau Bay. It is shown here just as the Germans left it after blowing it up before the final surrender to the Japanese, Nov. 6, 1914.



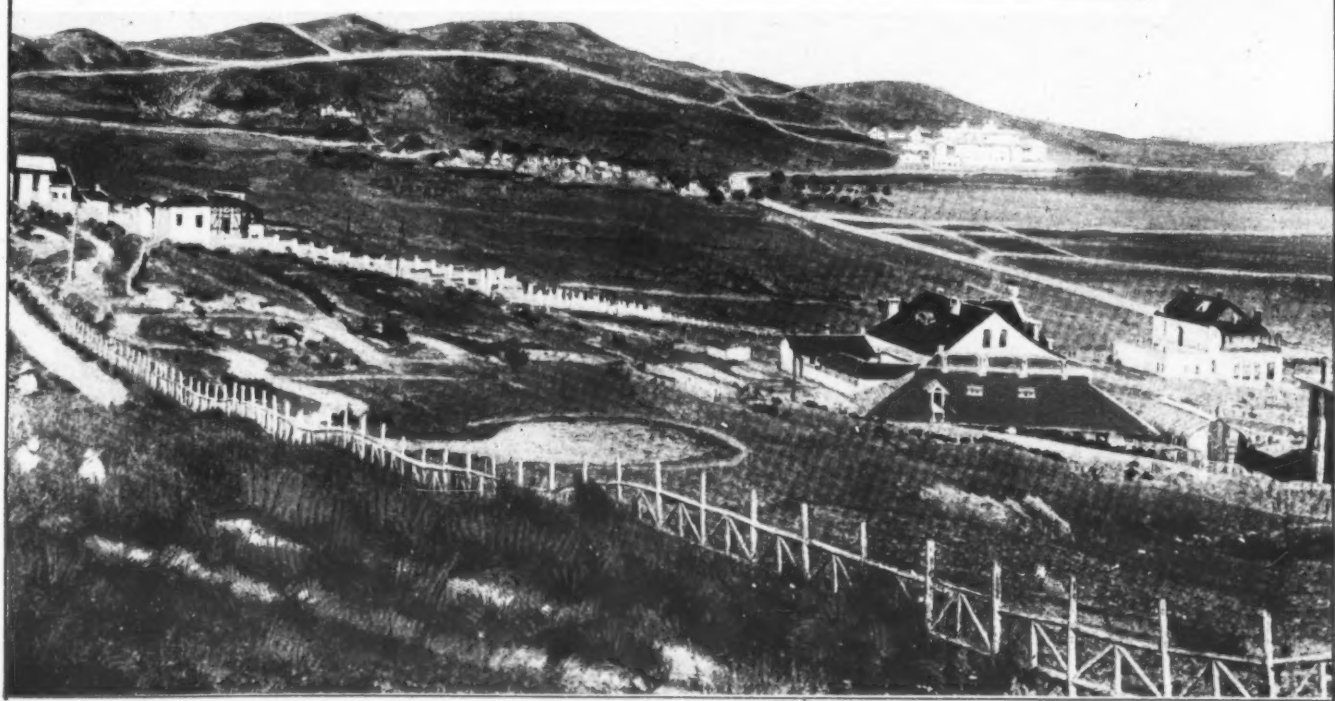
GENERAL VIEW OF KIAO-CHAU, CHINA, WITH THE HARBOR SHOWING IN THE BACKGROUND. THE CONCESSION WAS WRESTED BY GERMANY FROM CHINA UNDER DURESS BY THE TREATY OF 1897, AND HAS NOW BEEN TURNED OVER TO JAPAN.



GERMAN RESIDENCES AT TSING-TAO.

(Above.) Substantial concrete houses formerly occupied by the German officials resident at Tsing-tao. They are now occupied by Japanese officers, who enjoy the luxury of living in modern European houses. The solid character of the buildings show that Germany was planning for perpetuity.

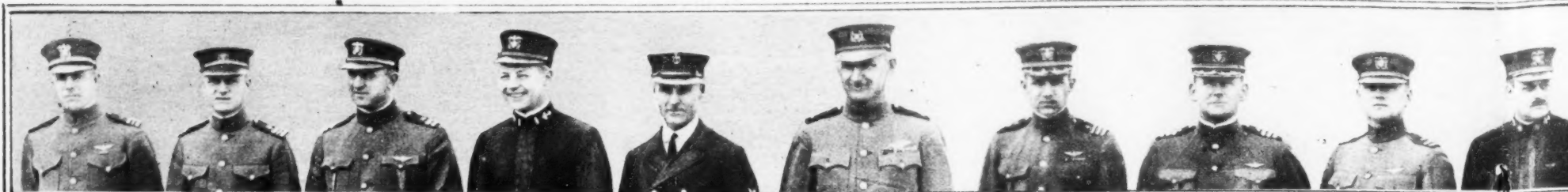
(At Left.) Map showing Kiao-Chau and the Shantung Peninsula, together with railroad concessions granted to Germany by China in the treaty of 1897. These have been in Japanese possession since the Germans were ejected in 1914, and have just been definitely ceded to Japan.



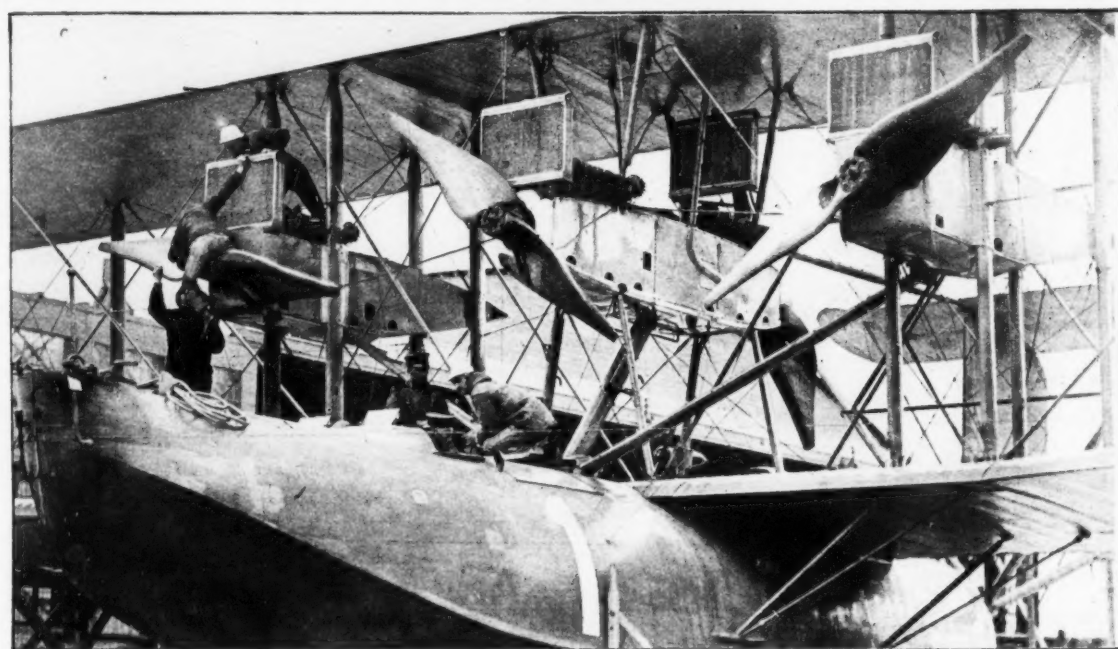
GERMAN CONCESSION AT KIAO-CHAU, AS IT APPEARED BEFORE THE WAR, WITH SOLDIERS' BARRACKS SHOWING AT THE LEFT. THE RECENT DECISION OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE PUTS THIS IN TEMPORARY POSSESSION OF JAPAN.

One of the most serious contentions in the Peace Conference has been that between China and Japan regarding the possession of Kiao-Chau and the Shantung Peninsula, which territorially are part of the Chinese Republic. Kiao-Chau itself, together with important railroad and mining concessions, were extorted by Germany from China by the Treaty of 1897. Kiao-Chau was conquered in November, 1915, chiefly by Japanese, although some British forces participated in the victory. Since that time the territory has been under Japanese control. In 1915 a treaty was made between Japan and China whereby the latter practically agreed in advance to any arrangement that might be subsequently made by Japan with Germany regarding the territory in question. Japan at the same time promised China that she should eventually receive back Kiao-Chau, in return for certain important concessions to Japan. The latter now claims that what she took from Germany should remain hers by right of conquest, though she still promises at some unspecified date to return Kiao-Chau to Chinese sovereignty. China claims that her entrance into the war, even though at a late date, with Germany abrogated the treaty by which she had conveyed Kiao-Chau to Germany, and therefore that the territory came automatically under Chinese sovereignty. She complains bitterly against the decision just formulated in the treaty of peace by which Japan becomes the legatee of all German property in Kiao-Chau as well of all German railroad and mining concessions.

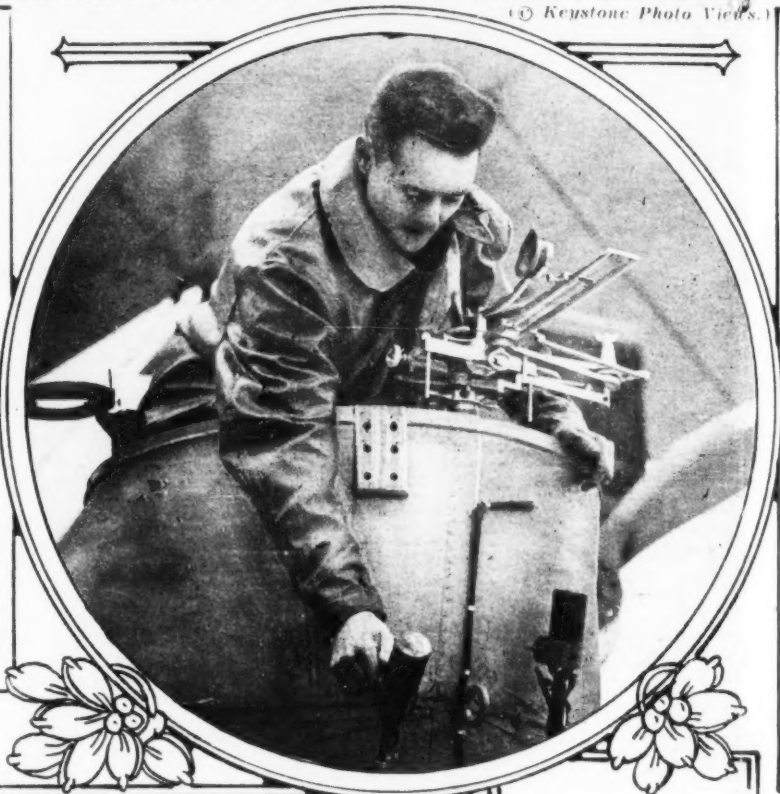
Daring Transatlantic Fliers Who Propose to Make a



CREWS OF THE U. S. NAVY SEAPLANES THAT AIM TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC. CREW OF NC-3, LEFT TO RIGHT: LIEUTENANT COMMANDER B. N. L. BELL, ENGINEER CHIEF MACHINIST'S MATE C. I. KESLER, RESERVE PILOT ENGINEER R. CHRISTENSEN. CREW OF NC-1: COMMANDER JOHN H. TOWERS, PILOT NEER MACHINIST L. R. MOORE, RESERVE PILOT LIEUTENANT B. RHODES. CREW OF NC-4: LIEUTENANT COMMANDER A. D. READ, PILOT LIEUTENANT E. F. (© Keystone Photo Views.)



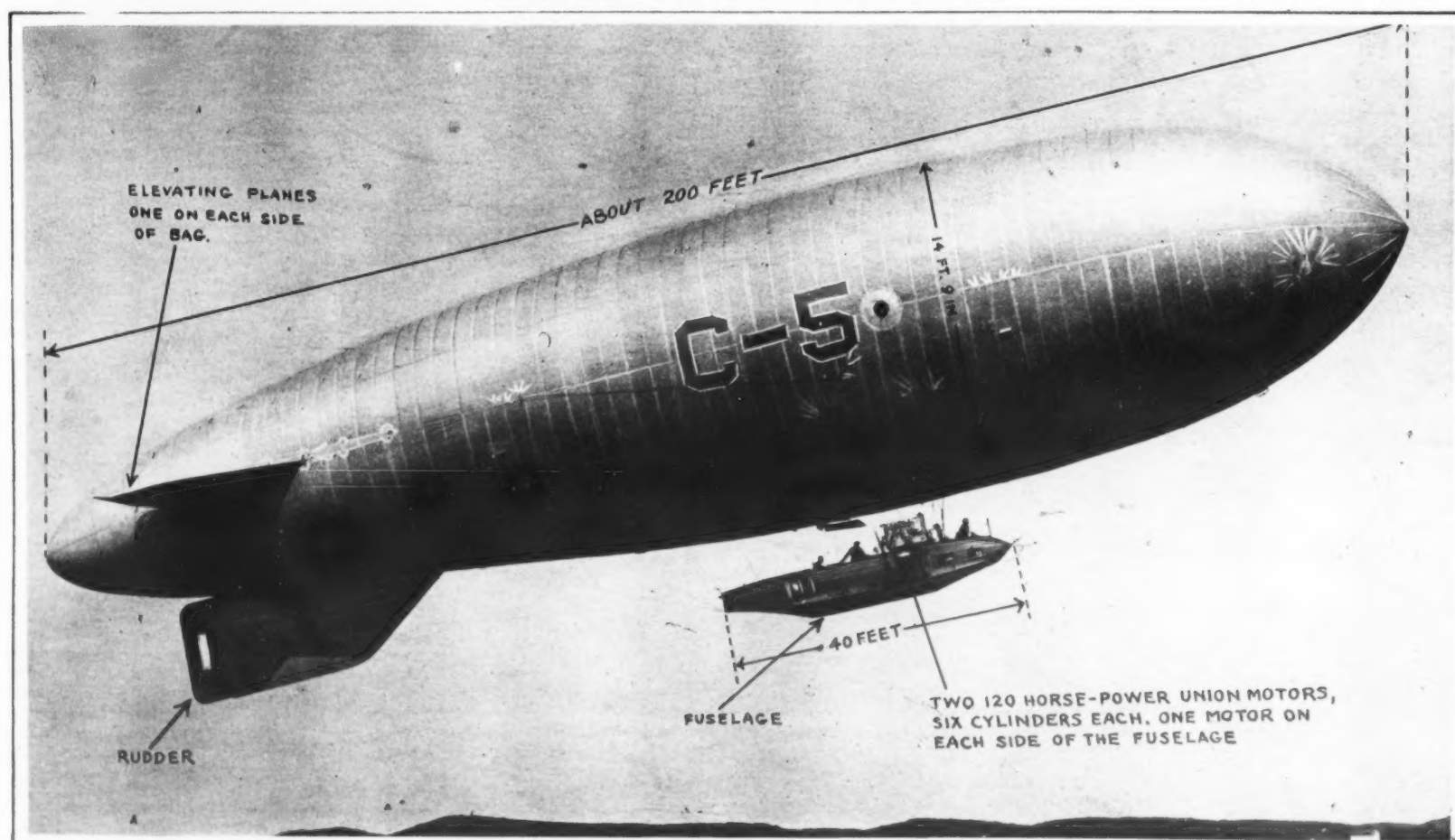
POWERFUL LIBERTY ENGINES IN NC-1, OF WHICH THERE ARE FOUR, CAPABLE OF 1,600 POUNDS HORSE POWER COMBINED, AND ABLE TO DRIVE THE PLANE ONE HUNDRED MILES AN HOUR. (© Paul Thompson.)



CREW OF DIRIGIBLE C-5: LEFT TO RIGHT, COMMANDER E. W. COIL, LIEUTENANT J. V. LAWRENCE, LIEUTENANT M. H. EASTERLEY, ENSIGN D. P. CAMPBELL, CHIEF MACHINIST'S MATE T. L. MOORMAN, AND CHIEF MACHINIST'S MATE S. H. BLACKBURN. (© Keystone Photo Views.)

Attaching the headlights to one of the NC flyers. These are to be used at night in the event of a landing on the water. They throw a tremendous beam.

(© Keystone Photo Views.)



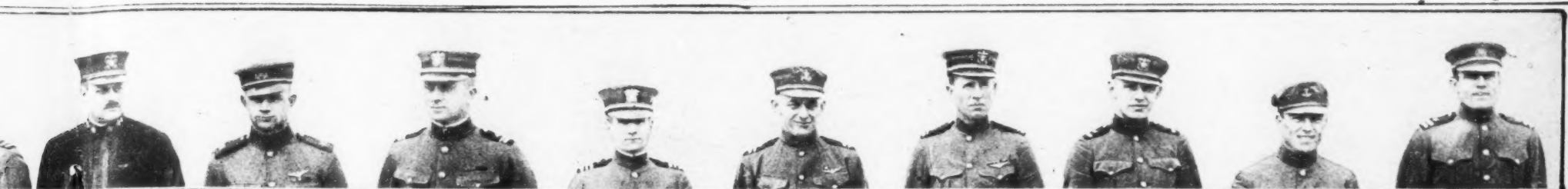
DIRIGIBLE C-5, WHICH LEFT MONTAUK POINT, N. Y., MAY 14, 1919, FOR NEWFOUNDLAND, PREPARATORY TO ATTEMPTING FROM THERE A TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT. IT IS THE ONLY ONE OF ITS TYPE THAT PLANS TO MAKE THE TRIP AT PRESENT. (© Keystone Photo Views.)

GASOLINE 2



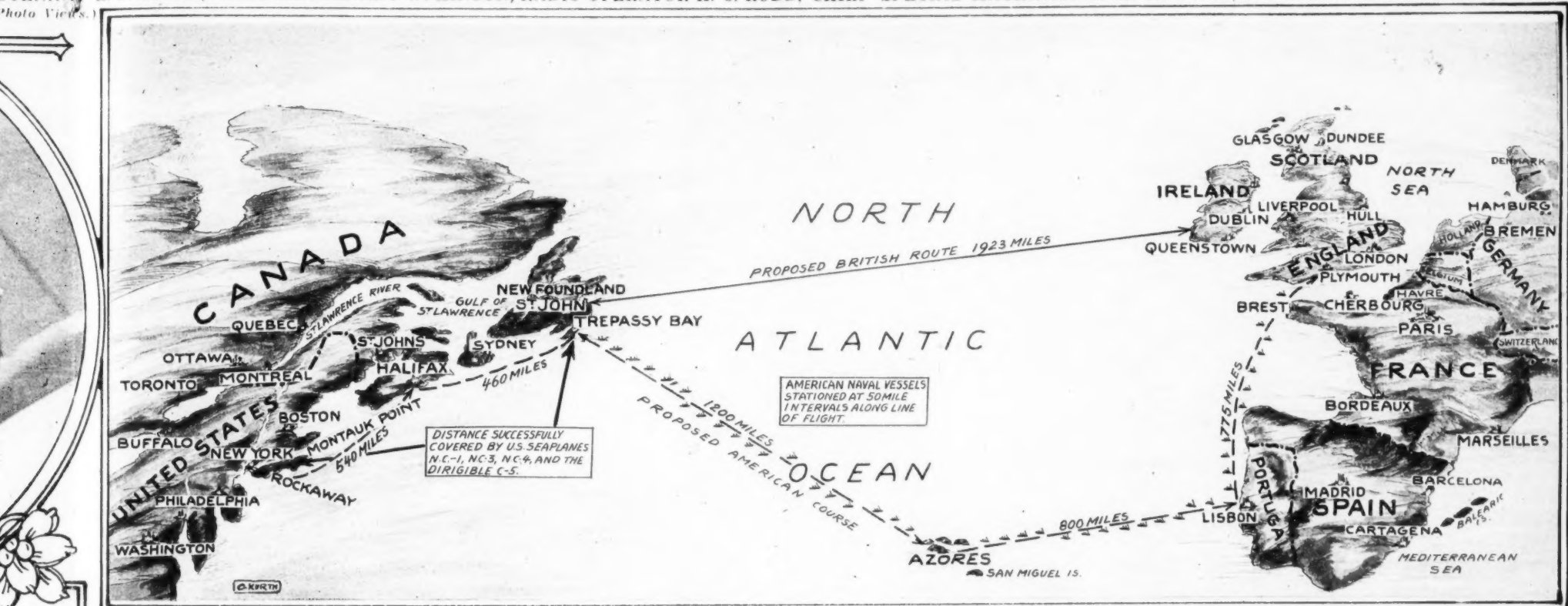
FINAL TEST OF THE

Make a Non-Stop Aerial Flight From America to Europe



B. N. L. BELLINGER, PILOT LIEUTENANT COMMANDER M. A. MITSCHER, PILOT LIEUTENANT T. BARIN, RADIO OPERATOR LIEUTENANT H. SADENWATER, TOWERS, PILOT COMMANDER H. C. RICHARDSON, PILOT LIEUTENANT D. H. McCULLOUGH, RADIO OPERATOR LIEUTENANT COMMANDER R. A. LAVENDER, ENGINEER LIEUTENANT E. F. STONE, PILOT LIEUTENANT W. HINTON, RADIO OPERATOR H. C. RODD, CHIEF SPECIAL MACHINIST E. H. HOWARD, AND PILOT J. L. BREESE, JR.

Photo Views.



MAP SHOWING COURSE OF THE FLIGHT TO TREPASSEY BAY AND PROJECTED LINE OF PASSAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

INTENSE interest has been aroused in the project of the transatlantic flight of seaplanes, manned by naval aviator crews and under the auspices of the United States Navy Department. An element of generous rivalry enters into the undertaking, as British aviators are seeking also to make the flight. The British, however, use planes that can only alight on land, while the American aviators have ma-

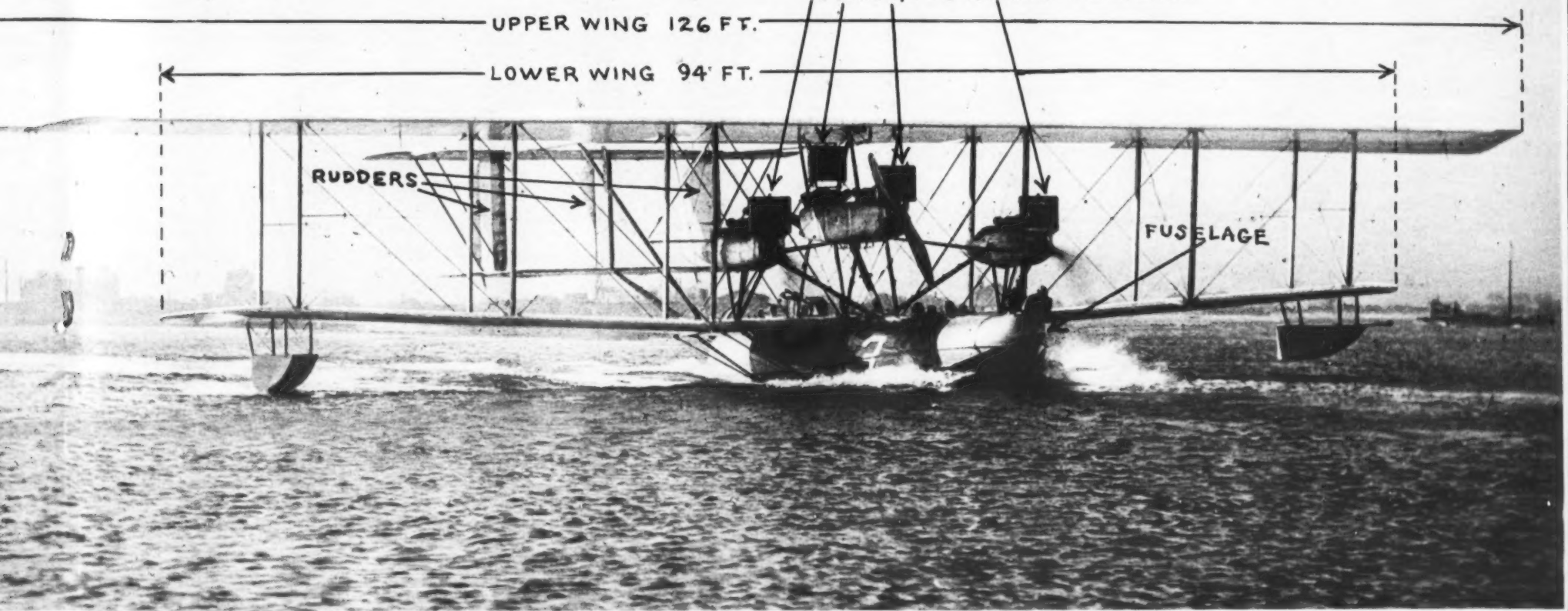
chines that alight on the water. The British have been waiting in Newfoundland for several weeks for favorable weather conditions. Their plan is to make a continuous flight from Newfoundland to the nearest point on the Irish coast. The Americans have in view a flight from Newfoundland to the Azores, and from there to Lisbon, Portugal. From there they propose to fly to Plymouth, England. The distance from New York to Halifax is 540 miles, and from Halifax to Trepas-

sey Bay, Newfoundland, where the "hop-off" is to be made, is 460 miles. This total of 1,000 miles has already been successfully negotiated by the three American seaplanes, the NC-1, NC-3, and NC-4, the craft reaching at times a speed of 100 land miles an hour. The distance from Trepassey Bay to the Azores is about 1,200 miles, and from the Azores to Lisbon, Portugal, 786 miles. The planes carry a crew of six men each. They have each four powerful Liberty engines

whose combined horse power is 1,600 pounds. The full load of the plane is 28,000 pounds. There are nine 200-gallon tanks made of welded aluminum for carrying gasoline. The steering and control in the air are arranged in principle exactly as in a small aeroplane. The radio outfit is of sufficient power to communicate with ships 200 miles away. Destroyers will be stationed every fifty miles along the course, and in case of need could reach a plane within an hour.

SOLINE 2,000 GALLONS; OIL 170 GALLONS

FOUR MOTORS "LIBERTY TWELVES"
400 HORSE-POWER EACH
TOTAL 1,600 HORSE-POWER.



ST OF THE NC-3 OFF ROCKAWAY POINT, NEW YORK. THE PLANE IS SKIMMING ALONG THE WATER PREPARATORY TO TAKING THE AIR FOR THE FIRST LEG OF THE FLIGHT FROM NEW YORK TO HALIFAX, A DISTANCE OF 540 MILES.

(© Keystone Photo Views.)

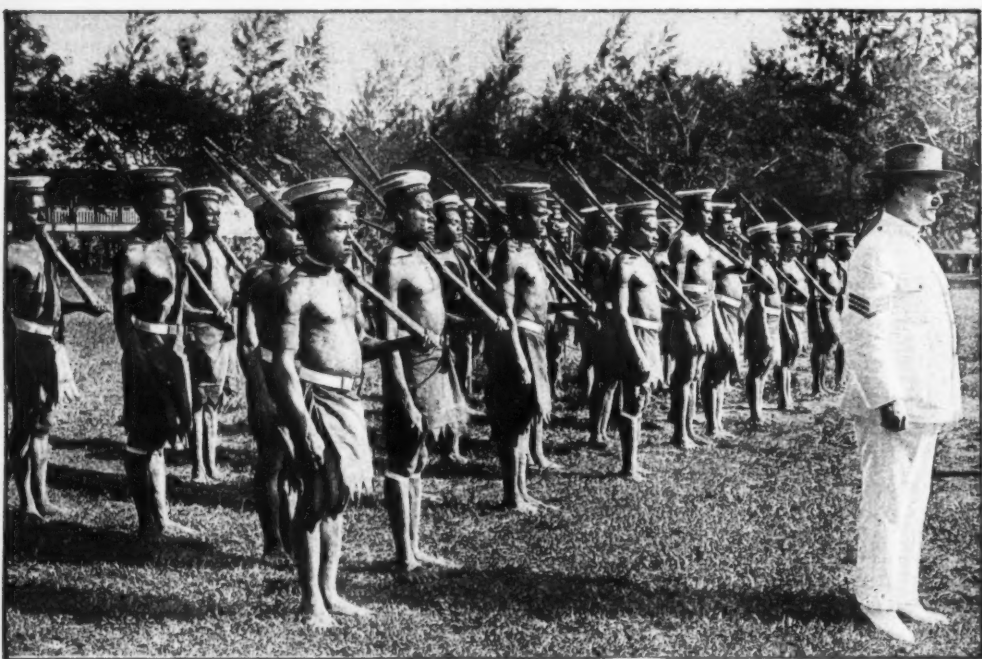
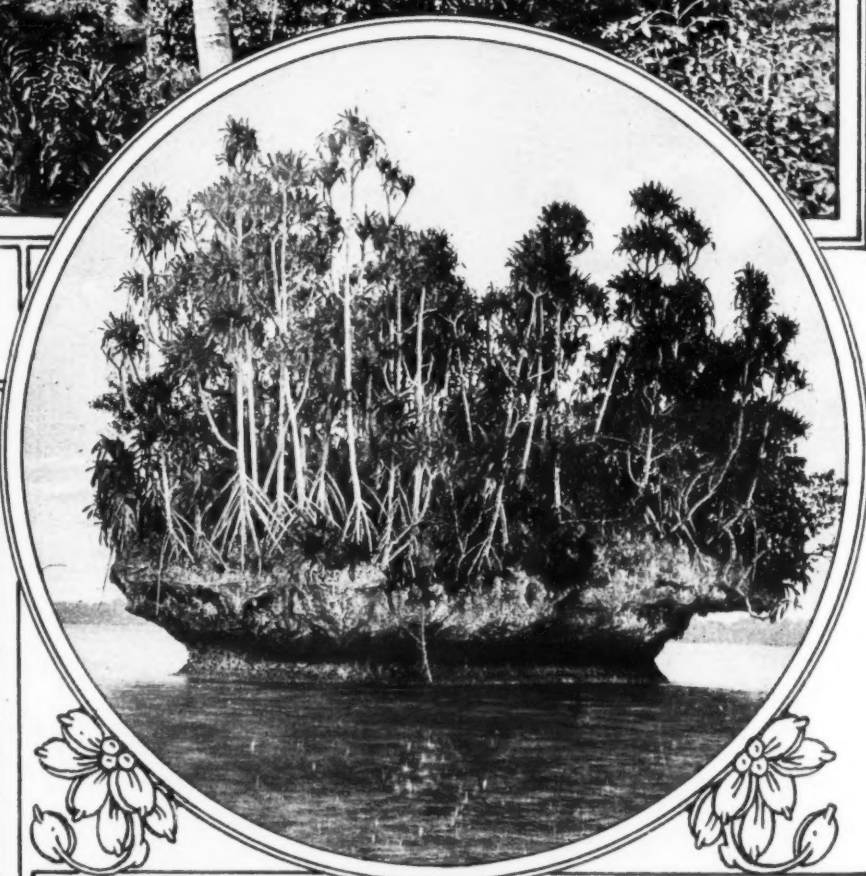
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Former Colonial Territories in South Seas Taken

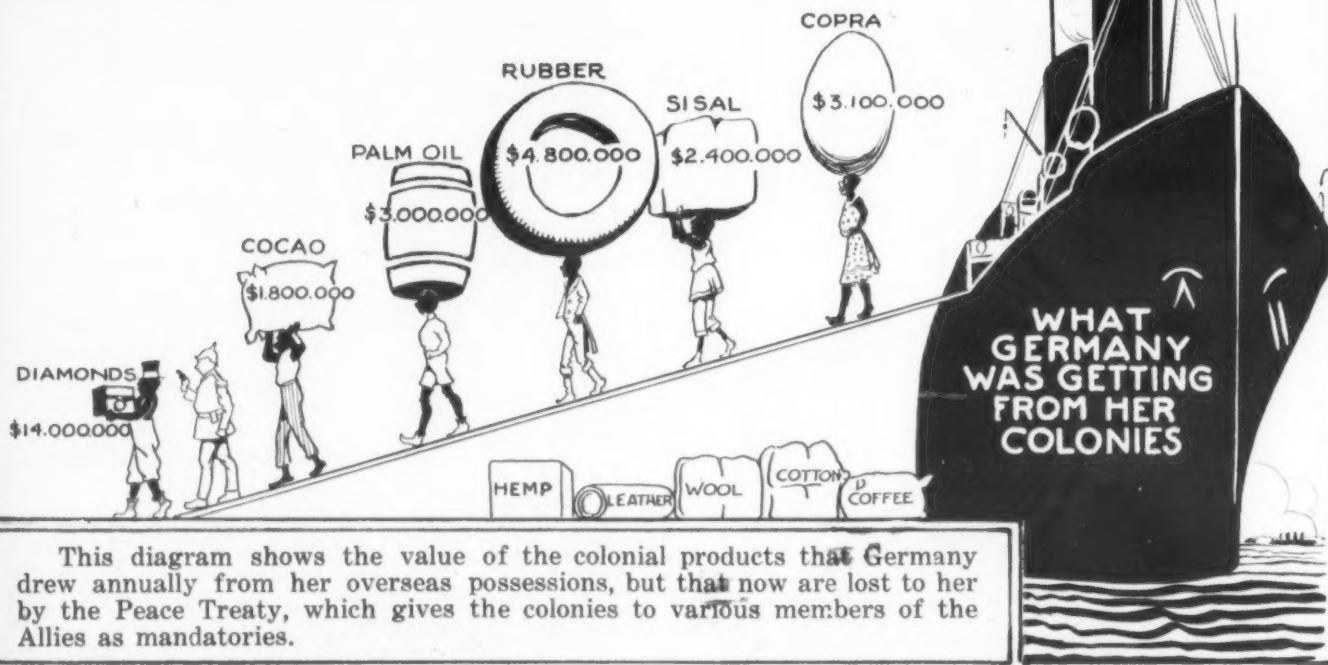


(Above.) Coconut plantation in German New Guinea, from which Germany drew large revenues yearly. New Guinea was captured in 1914.

(At Right.) The famous "Flower-Pot" Island of the Duke of York group of islands, embraced in the New Guinea territory.



Australian native constabulary of German New Guinea, trained by German officers originally, but brought under allied control when the Australians captured New Guinea. They make excellent policemen for minor duties.

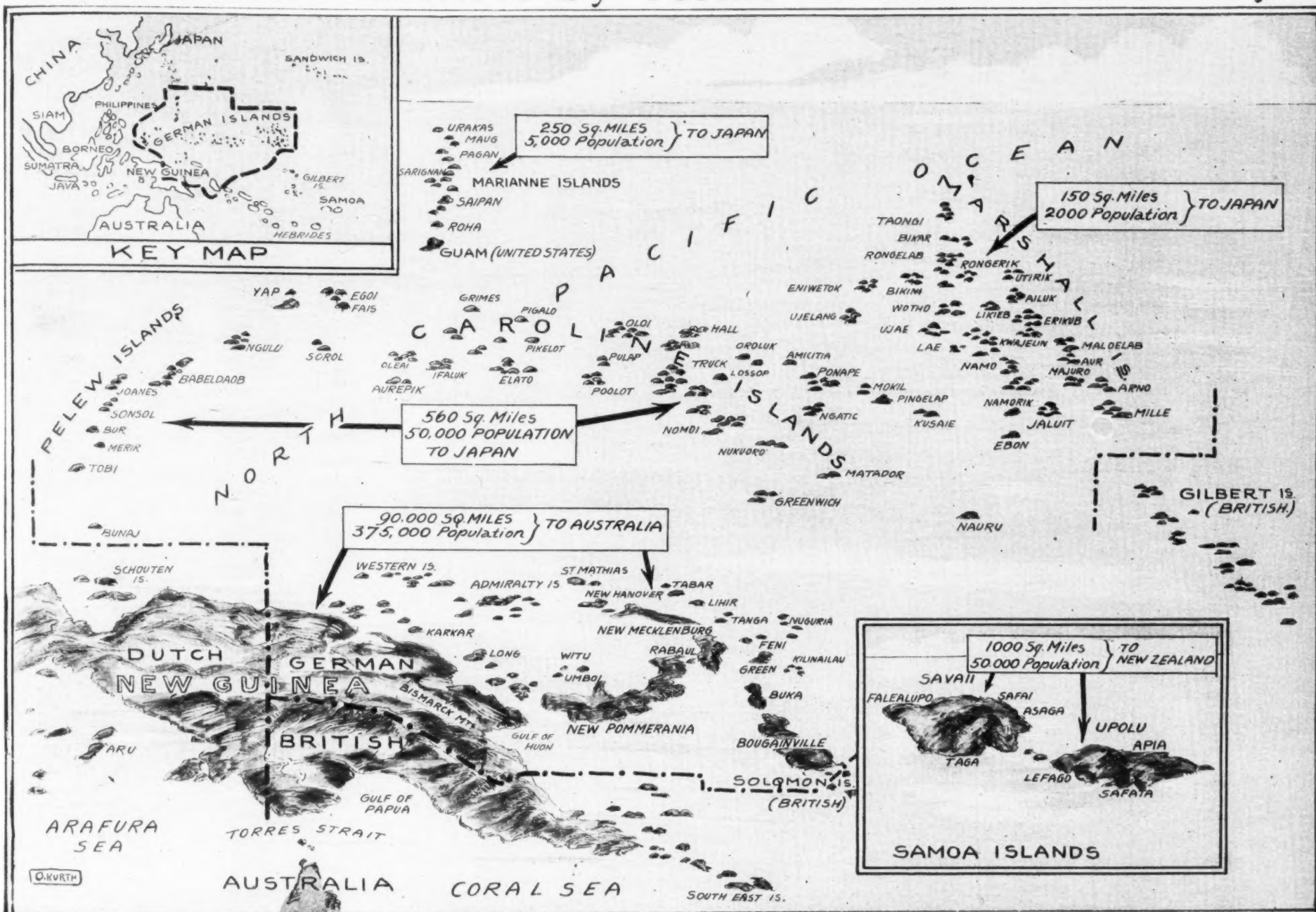


This diagram shows the value of the colonial products that Germany drew annually from her overseas possessions, but that now are lost to her by the Peace Treaty, which gives the colonies to various members of the Allies as mandatories.



The "Duk-Dak" man, member of a native secret society in the Duke of York Islands. The official dress consists of many petticoats of leaves and vines surmounted by a heavy top gear and mask of great weight.

from German Control by Terms of the Peace Treaty.



MAP OF THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS TAKEN POSSESSION OF BY AUSTRALIANS AND JAPANESE IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR.

The map above is largely self-explanatory, and aims to show the location, population, and present political status of the island colonial possessions in the South Seas that were formerly under German control, but have now been taken from

her by the provisions of the Peace Treaty. The policy of the Peace Conference has been not to give the islands outright to any power, but to place them in trust with various allied States with a view to ultimate self-determination when it is felt

that their political education has so far progressed as to make this expedient. The territory covers 96,560 square miles and has a population of 600,000. All these South Sea possessions came into the hands of the Allies early in the war. The

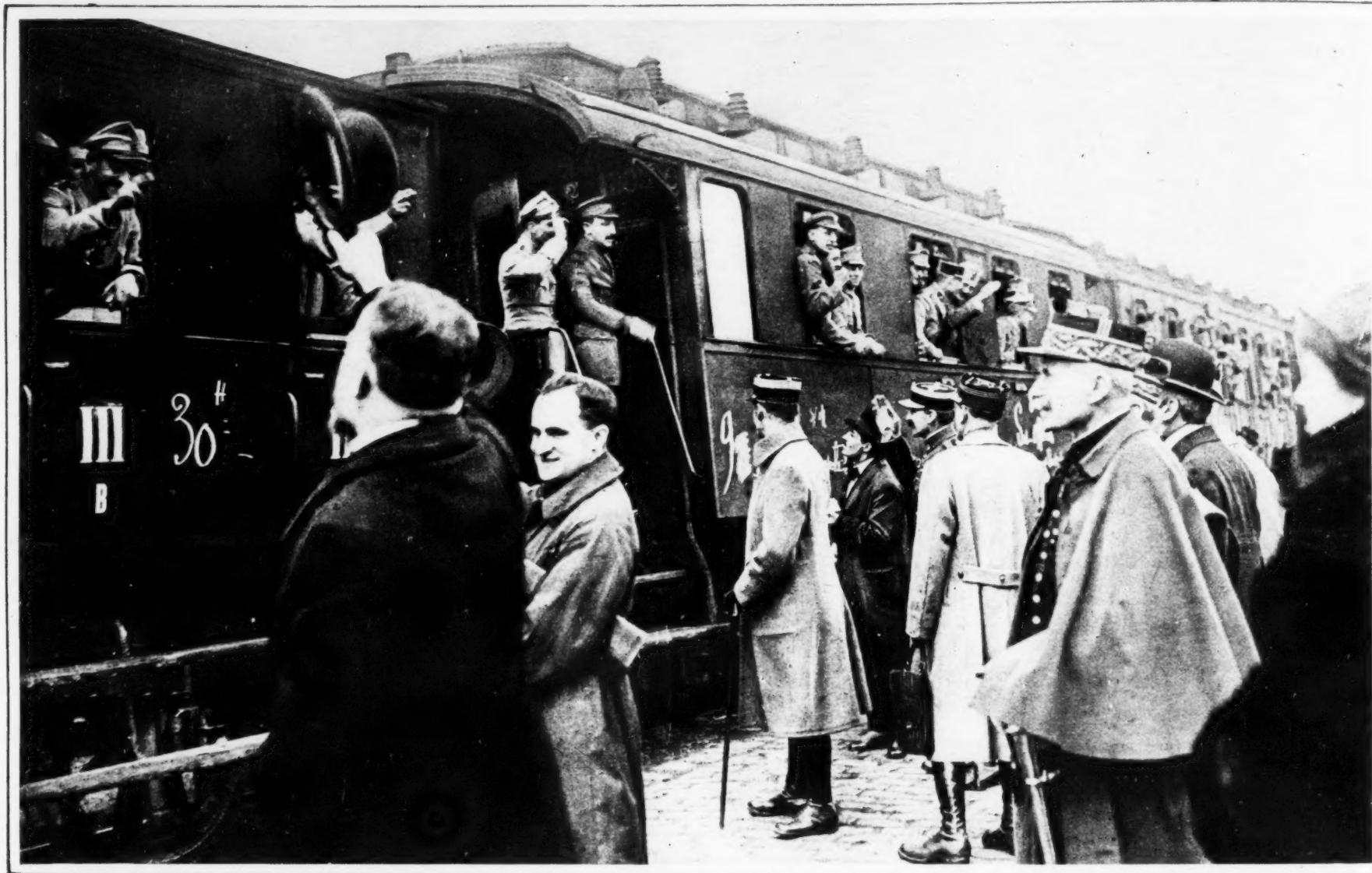
Carolines were taken by the Japanese in September, 1914, and in the same month the Australians took German New Guinea. The latter also captured Samoa and the Marshalls in August and December, respectively, of 1914.



SPECIMEN STREET IN RABAU, NEW POMERANIA, ONE OF THE NEW GUINEA GROUP. EVERY STREET IN THIS PRETTY TROPICAL TOWN RUNS BETWEEN A MAGNIFICENT AVENUE OF LOFTY TREES, AND THE EFFECT IS STRIKING.

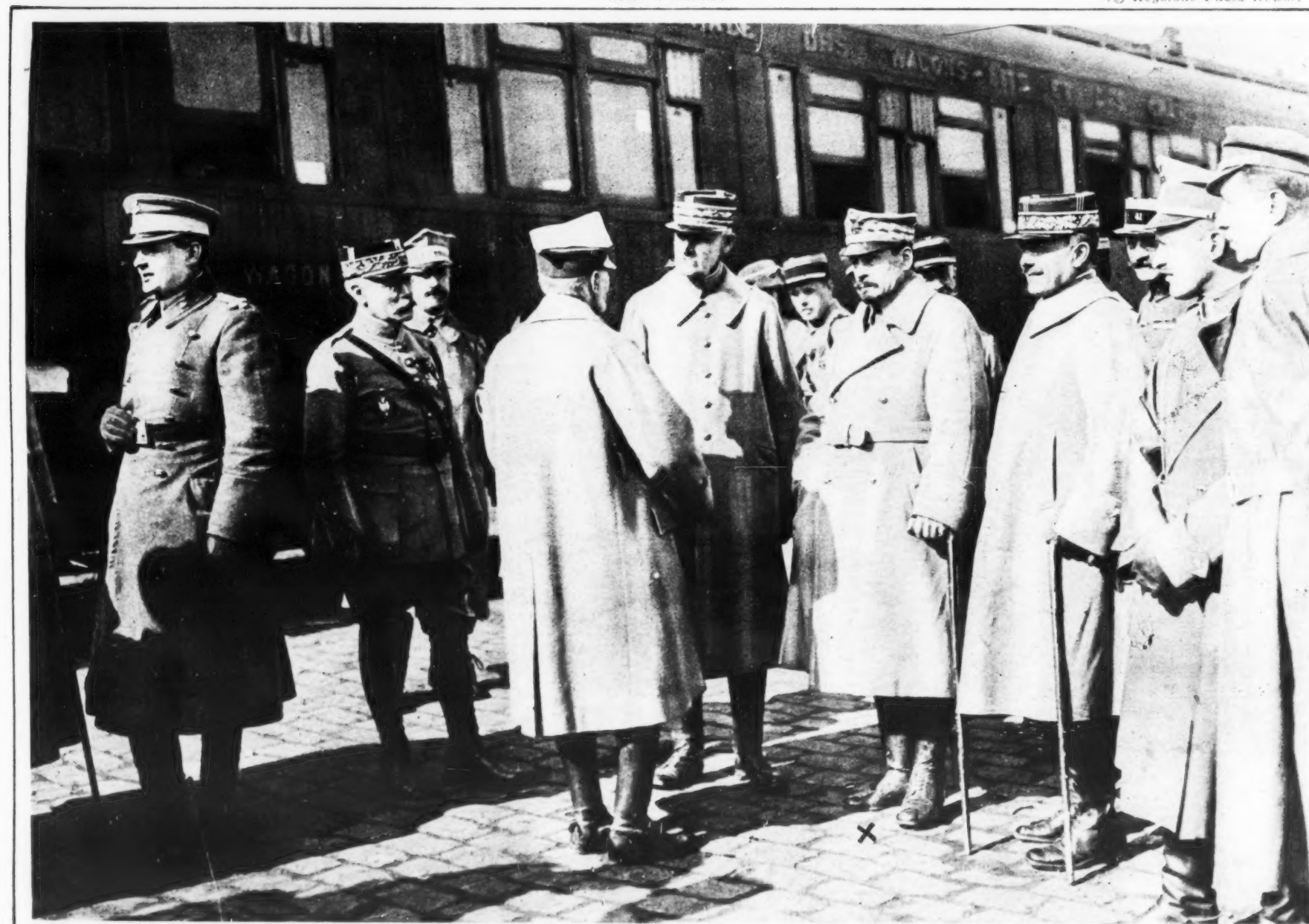
(Photos © Thos. J. McMahon, F. R. G. S.)

Polish Troops Leaving Paris to Go Across Germany



TRAIN PACKED WITH POLISH SOLDIERS, WHO HAD FOUGHT ON THE WESTERN FRONT, LEAVING PARIS FOR THE TRIP ACROSS GERMANY TO POLAND, WHERE THEY ARE TO BE USED IN DEFENDING THE NEW FRONTIERS OF THE REPUBLIC.

(© Keystone Photo News.)



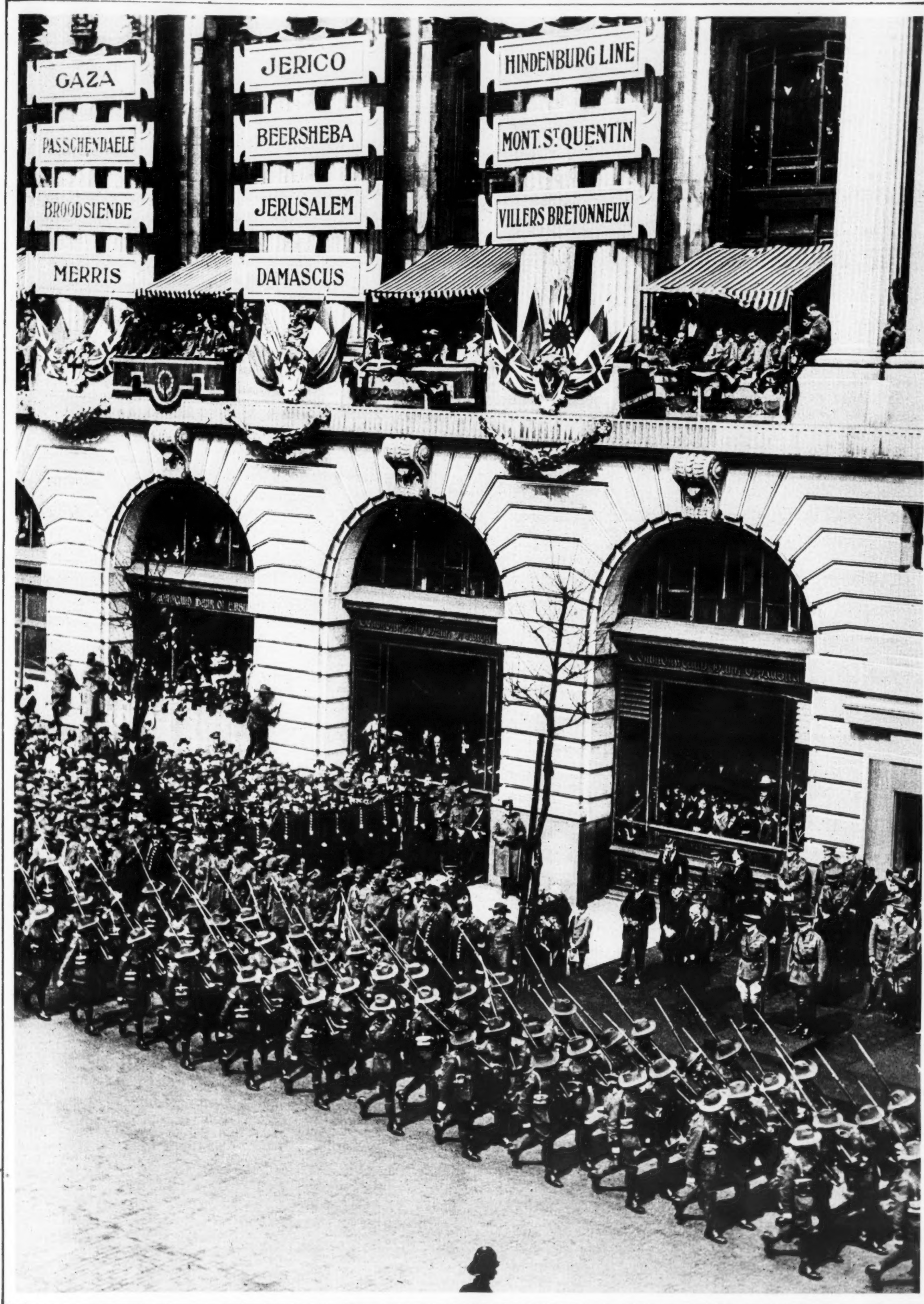
GENERAL HALLER, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE POLISH FORCES, LEAVING PARIS FOR POLAND.

The figure of General Haller in the picture is indicated by the cross. He has been a prominent figure throughout the war, and has commanded the Polish contingents fighting on the western front with conspicuous ability and success. He is here seen with several of the allied Generals just before taking the train for Poland. The second figure from the left is General Charrion, fifth from the left is General Massenet, and on the other side of General

Haller is General Mousnan. The departure of the Polish General and his divisions was arranged for some weeks ago. It was felt that these veteran soldiers would be of great value in defending the borders of the new Polish Republic, which were threatened by the Bolsheviks, the Germans, and the Ukrainians. The journey of the troops across Germany has been accomplished without serious incident.

(© Keystone Photo News.)

London Honors the Anzacs in Great Celebration



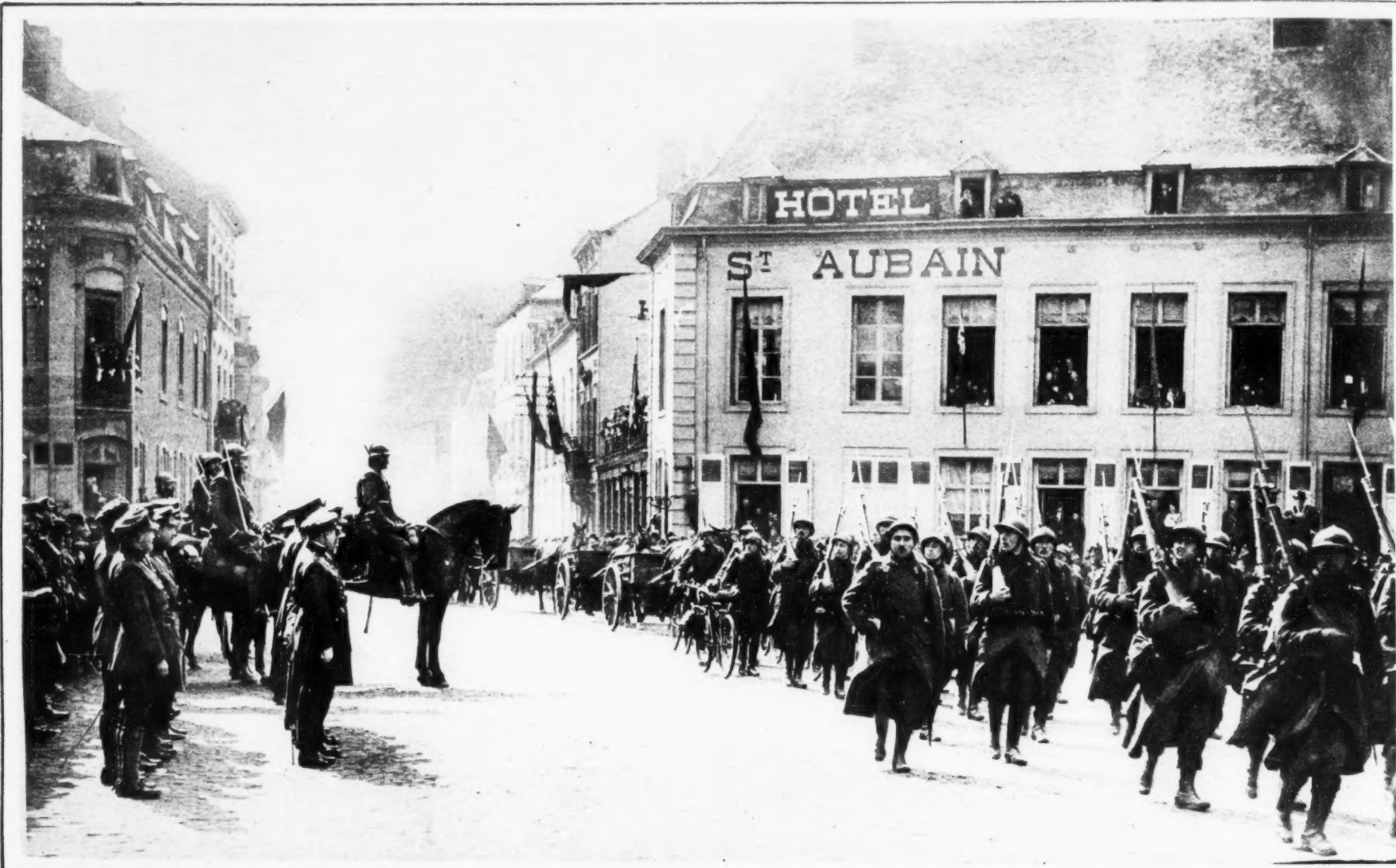
PARADE IN LONDON OF THE AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND MEN WHO HELPED TO WIN THE WAR.

It was fitting that England should show special honor to the Anzacs who fully met Kipling's definition of "first-class fighting men." The name "Anzac" is made of the initials of "Australian and New Zealand Army Corps." It was first applied to these men at Gallipoli, where they performed prodigies of valor. After that ill-starred campaign had been abandoned, many of the Anzac

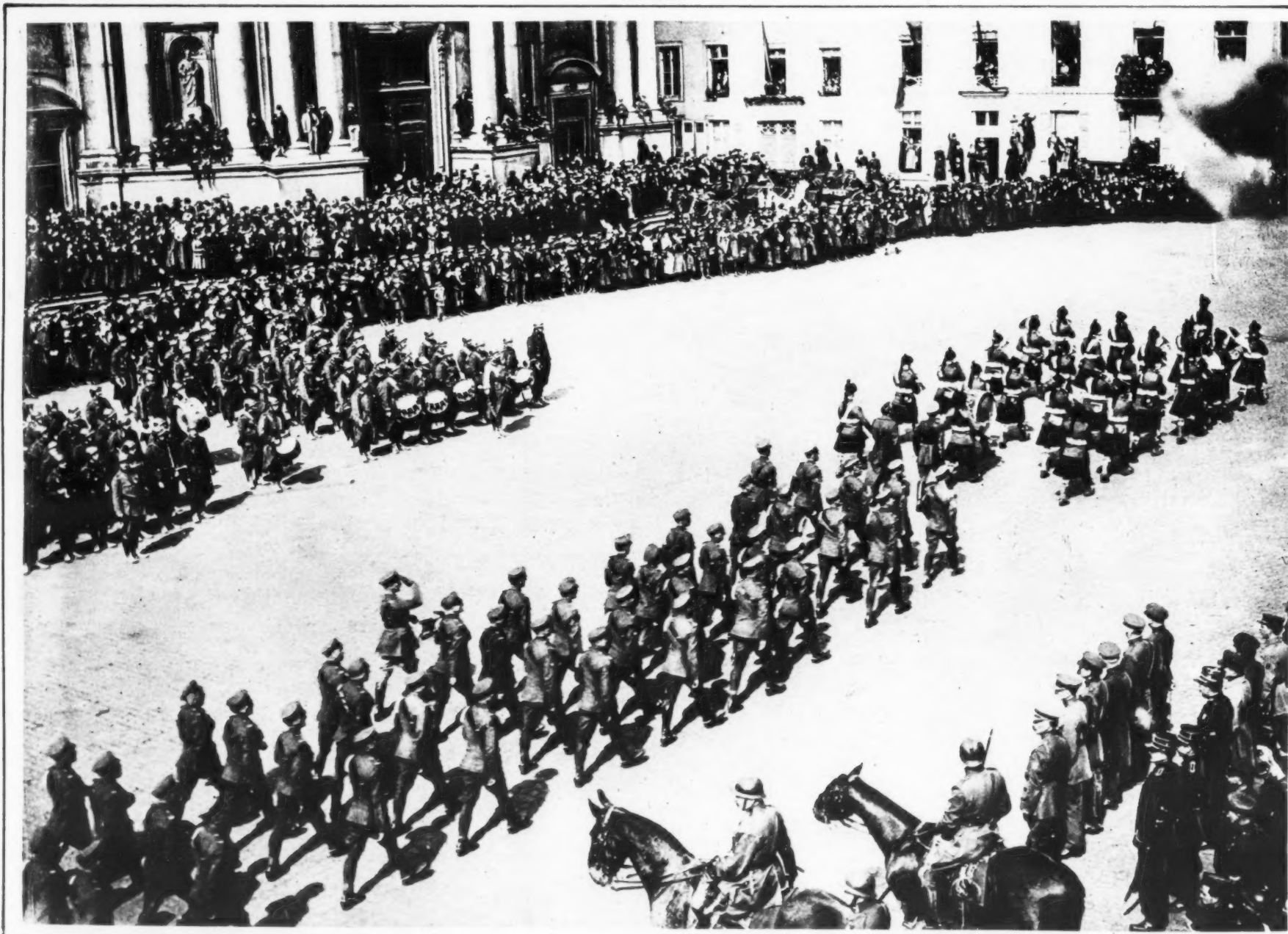
troops were brought to the western front, while others were incorporated with the forces of Allenby in the Palestinian campaign. The names placarded on the front of the Australia House, which the troops are here seen passing, bring to mind the glorious achievements of the Anzacs in both zones of war. They are being reviewed by Marshal Haig and the Prince of Wales.

(© International Film Service.)

City of Namur, Belgium, Welcomes Its Liberators



SURVIVORS OF THE 13TH BELGIAN REGIMENT OF THE LINE, THAT HAD PERFORMED PRODIGIES OF VALOR IN THE WAR, RE-ENTERING IN TRIUMPH THE CITY OF NAMUR, BELGIUM, WHICH IT HAD HELPED TO REDEEM FROM GERMAN RULE.



CANADIAN SCOTS, HEADED BY THEIR KILT BAND,

Namur was one of the large Belgian cities that lay right in the path of the mighty German invasion that swept over the border of devoted Belgium in the fateful August of 1914. Together with Liege, it was strongly fortified, but the great 42-centimeter guns brought up by the Germans speedily crumbled the forts into broken masses of masonry. But the spirit of the Belgian people was stronger than its forts had proved to be, and the little king-

ACCORDED PLACE OF HONOR IN NAMUR PARADE.

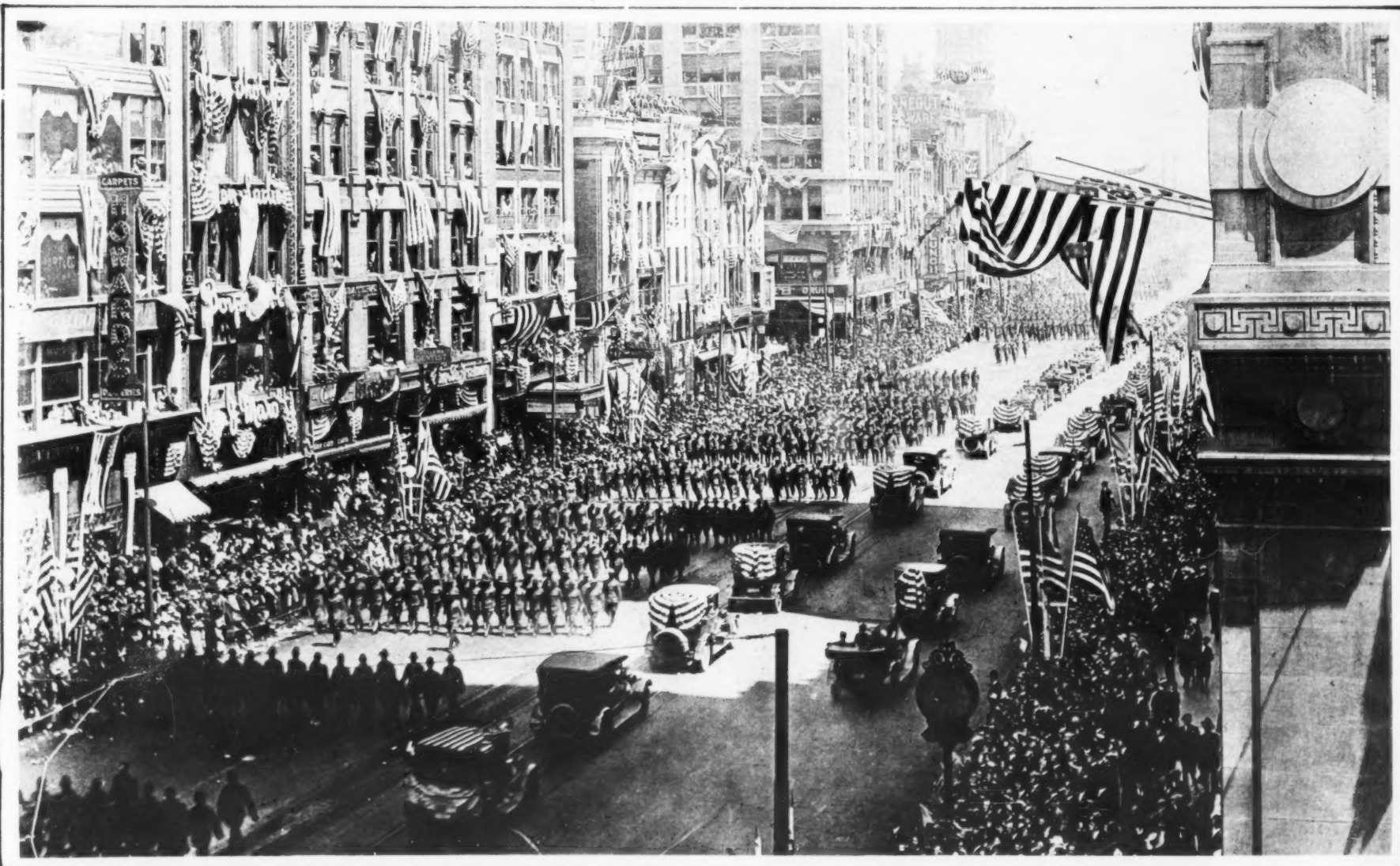
dom strove valiantly to hold its own against overwhelming odds. The Belgians were swept back, but that initial resistance had deranged all the plans of the enemy for a quick swoop on Paris, and perhaps decided the war. One of the famous Belgian regiments, the 13th of the line, is here shown parading through Namur and receiving a hearty welcome.

(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)

Most Impressive Parade in the History of Indiana



VANGUARD OF THE PARADE OF THE 150TH FIELD ARTILLERY AND MEMBERS OF BASE HOSPITAL 32 PASSING UNDER ARCH OF VICTORY IN INDIANAPOLIS, AND SHOWERED WITH FLOWERS BY GIRLS ON PEDESTALS.
(© Central News Photo Service.)



GREAT THROGS FILLED THE STREETS OF INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 7, 1919, TO WELCOME TROOPS HOME.

The greatest military demonstration in the history of the State of Indiana took place when the 150th Field Artillery and members of Base Hospital 32, composed chiefly of residents of the State, paraded through the streets of Indianapolis. The streets were thronged with spectators throughout the line of march and the buildings were festooned with flags. Beautiful structures had

been erected, including a Victory Arch and a Court of the Allies. At the latter 180 school girls, clothed in white and bearing flags and baskets of flowers, formed a living gate that swung open as the troops approached. On the Victory Arch was inscribed in letters of gold: "To the returning heroes of the great war we extend this welcome in deepest appreciation." Colonel Robert H. Tyndall headed the parade.

(© Central News Photo Service.)



ARCH OF JEWELS AT SIXTIETH STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, SPANNING THE these artistic structures is the Arch of Jewels at Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, close to the entrance to Central Park. Broad network is suspended between two high pillars and interwoven with the network are thousands of prisms and pieces of glass. At night searchlights play on these and all the colors of the rainbow are reflected, making the scene marvelous in its beauty. Appropriate inscriptions are on the pillars. One of these reads in part: "God give us the privilege of knowing that we did it without counting the cost."

(© Brown Bros.)

For several weeks past New York City has been the scene of a number of impressive parades of returning soldiers. The men who broke the Hindenburg line and cleared the Argonne have had no reason to complain of any lack of gratitude on the part of the metropolis. Not only have the people turned out in millions to watch and applaud the troops as they swept by, but the city has outdone itself in the beauty and costliness of the arches erected and the decorations designed to celebrate the return of its soldiers. Prominent among

New York's Tributes to Its Soldiers and Sailors



SEARCHLIGHTS FROM THE GREAT AMERICAN FLEET IN THE HUDSON RIVER SWEEPING THE SKY AT NIGHT.

The most powerful fleet of fighting ships that has ever been assembled in American waters came into New York Harbor on April 14, 1919, and dropped anchor in the Hudson. Most of the vessels had been at target practice and fleet manoeuvres at Guantanamo Bay, and the visit to New York was chiefly designed as a period of rest and relaxation for the officers and men of the fleet. All types of vessels were repre-

sented, from the mighty superdreadnoughts that were present at the surrender of the German fleet to the low-lying submarine that slipped through the river with its deck awash. There were 104 vessels in all. After dark, the searchlights swept over the sky in all directions and made a striking picture.

(© Brown Bros.)



VICTORY ARCH AT MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK, UNDER WHICH PASS ALL PARADES OF RETURNING TROOPS.

The most solid and imposing of all the structures erected to commemorate the return of the troops is the Victory Arch at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. The arch represents the best artistic thought of the city. It has patriotic symbols and inscriptions and is surmounted by a figure of Victory holding in her hands wreaths of laurel. A group of stately pylons lead up to the arch. On these, at the time of the

earlier parades, were captive balloons, upon which searchlights played at night. High winds, however, made it advisable that these should be removed, and art gained by the change. The arch is especially attractive at night, owing to the brilliant illumination thrown upon it that brings its lines into strong relief.

(© Brown Bros.)

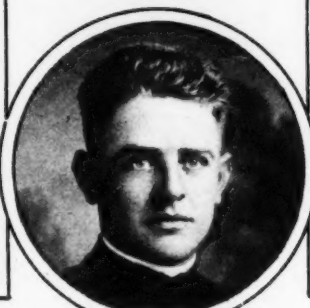
Our Nation's Roll of Honor



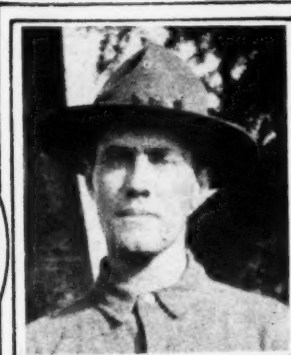
Corporal Wilton S. Puryear,
Lacrosse, Va.,
Killed in Action.



Private Clarence W. Gray,
Milwaukee, Wis.,
Killed in Action.



Sergt. William H. Bowman,
Penn Laird, Va.,
Killed in Action.



Private Eugene F. Forbes,
Ione, Cal.,
Killed in Action.



Corporal Castos P. Rados,
Philadelphia, Penn.,
Killed in Action.



Private H. T. Timmerman,
Farnham, N. Y.,
Killed in Action.



Corporal Dewey Orr,
Bosworth, Mo.,
Killed in Action.



Private Joseph Noweck,
Schenectady, N. Y.,
Killed in Action.



Corporal John F. Weiss,
Mattapan, Mass.,
Died of Wounds.



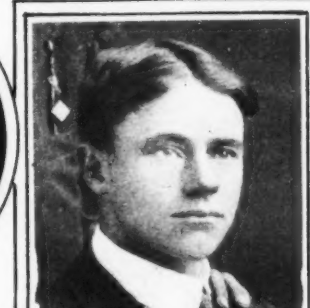
Private Ray White,
Hopwood, Penn.,
Killed in Action.



Lieut. Edward L. Ford,
New London, Conn.,
Killed in Action.



Private Robert L. Woodburn,
Plain City, Ohio,
Died of Wounds.



Private Arvid E. Thalín,
Stromsberg, Neb.,
Killed in Action.



Private Paul F. Hartley,
Philadelphia, Penn.,
Died of Wounds.



Lieut. Harold W. Hyland,
Weymouth, Mass.,
Died of Wounds.



Private Joseph F. Quinn,
Philadelphia, Penn.,
Died of Wounds.



Private Dean E. Memmen,
Minonk, Ill.,
Died of Wounds.



Private Abe Reifin,
Cincinnati, Ohio,
Killed in Action.



Private James R. Gilmore,
Cottonwood, Ala.,
Killed in Action.



Private John D'Avella,
New York City,
Killed in Action.



Private William C. Coleman,
Cambridge, Mass.,
Killed in Action.



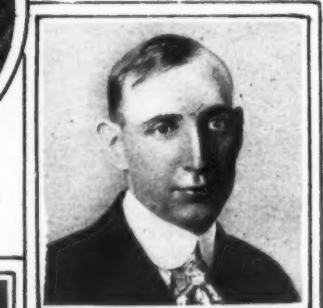
Lieut. Frank D. Peter,
Canton, Ohio,
Died of Wounds.



Private Chauncey E. Loop,
Pittsburgh, Penn.,
Died of Wounds.



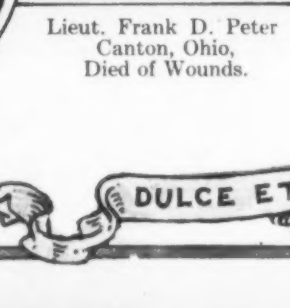
Lieut. Samuel E. Krinsky,
Brooklyn, N. Y.,
Killed in Action.



Private Claud E. Redmond,
Carbondale, Kan.,
Died of Wounds.



Private Jack Mitchell,
Rocky River, Ohio,
Killed in Action.



Private Harold W. Jones,
Export, Penn.,
Killed in Action.

DULCE ET

DECORUM EST PRO

PATRIA MORI

A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



Headquarters of General Flagler at Ahrweiler, Germany, in the sphere of the American Army of Occupation. By the terms of the armistice, the bridgehead of Coblenz, at one of the great crossings of the Rhine, was to have a radius of eighteen miles on the right bank, to be held by the Allies pending the conclusion of the treaty of peace. This is held by the American Army, while similar bridgeheads at Mayence and Cologne are held, respectively, by the French and British. Conditions in general have been orderly in these districts. Civil government is carried on by the regular German authorities, subject to the military restrictions imposed by the army commanders.

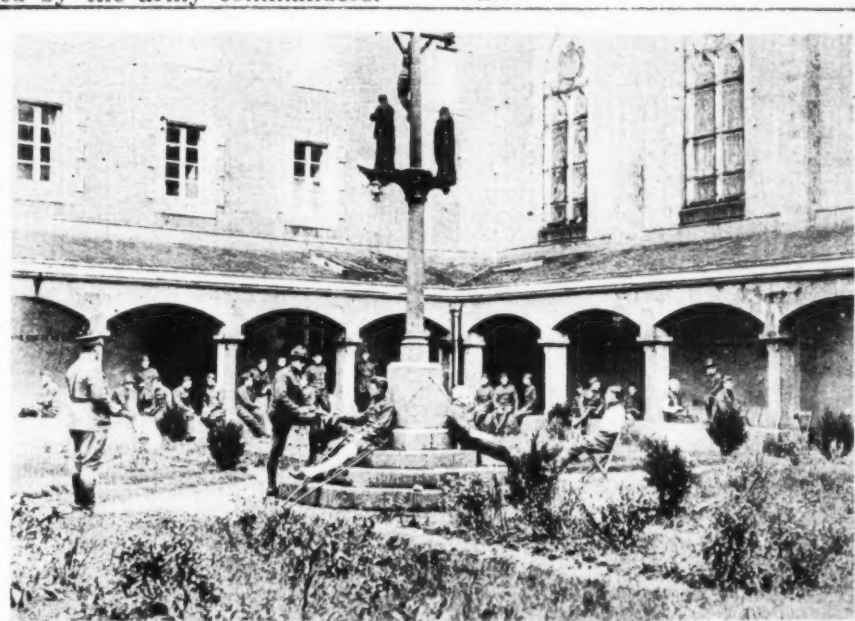


Victory buttons to be used by discharged soldiers of U. S. Army.

THE "Victory Button," shown above in silhouette, is made of bronze and is one-half inch in diameter. Any honorably discharged soldier of the United States is entitled to wear it on the lapel of his coat. A soldier who has been wounded in the service can wear one made of oxidized silver. Laurel leaves are on the outer edge of the button and in the centre is a star with the letters U. S. The button is the result of a general popular demand for some such designation of those who have taken part in the war.



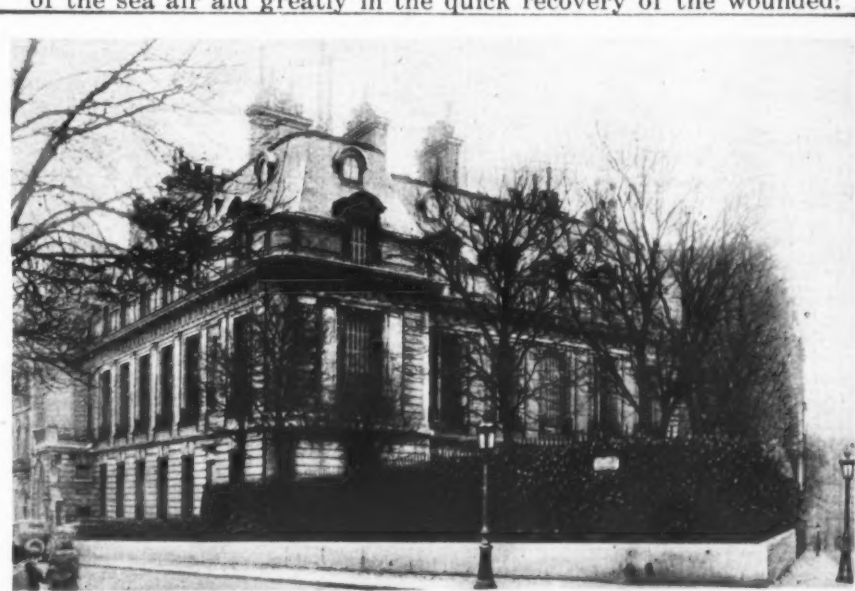
New parachute basket attached to balloon of 58th Balloon Company at Etalon, France. In basket, left to right, are 1st Lieut. W. F. Randolph and 2d Lieut. B. J. Lubin with telephone instruments. The basket is of the parachute type. Instead of jumping out with the parachute, in case of disaster, the inmate lies on the bottom, pulls a rope which clears the basket from the balloon and the parachute opens. It has proved successful.



Courtyard with convalescent patients of United States forces at Camp Hospital 46, Landerneau, Finistere, France. Landerneau is a seaport town 12 miles from Brest, and has a population of about 8,000 people. It has a communal college, town hall, hospital and marine asylum and manufacturing establishments for the making of white and printed linens. The tonic qualities of the sea air aid greatly in the quick recovery of the wounded.



Laying American cables in French sewers from the Hotel Crillon to the Hotel Bischoffstein, Place des Etats Unis, the residence designed for the use of President Wilson on his second arrival at Paris. On the occasion of his first visit the Murat mansion had been set apart as the temporary home of the President and Mrs. Wilson. The Hotel Crillon is the headquarters of the American Peace Delegation while in Paris. (Photos © U. S. Official.)



Hotel Bischoffstein, in Paris, the second home of the President and Mrs. Wilson during their stay in Paris. The mansion is located in one of the choicest sections of the city and is sumptuously furnished. There is direct telephonic communication between the mansion and the U. S. Embassy and also with the Hotel Crillon, where the American delegates are quartered, so that on occasion the President can confer with his colleagues.

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